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84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2253

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 15 (legislative day, JUNE 14), 1955

Mr. ELLENDER (for himself, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. THYE, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. LONG, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. CARLSON, and Mr. DWORSHAK) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480, Eighty-third Congress) is amended—

(1) by striking out "in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States"; and

(2) by striking out "to promote collective strength,

and to foster in other ways the foreign policy of the United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "and to promote collective strength".

SEC. 2. Section 103 (b) of such Act is amended by striking out "$700,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,500,000,000. This limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country, but shall be considered as an objective as well as a limitation, to be reached as rapidly as possible so long as the purposes of this Act can be achieved within the safeguards established".

SEC. 3. Section 106 of such Act is amended by inserting before the first sentence thereof, the following: "To provide authority commensurate with the responsibility assigned to him in Executive Order 10560 of September 9, 1954, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized (1) to determine the surplus agricultural commodities and the quantities thereof that may be offered for sale under this Act, (2) to determine the nations with whom agreements should be negotiated, and (3) to determine the commodities and quantities thereof and the uses of the funds that accrue therefrom, which may be included in the negotiations with each such country, with the advice of other agencies of government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this Act."

SEC. 4. The Act of March 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 500), as

amended by the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1987), and the Act of August 26, 1954 (68 Stat. 832), shall not apply to transactions under title I of this Act.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2253

A BILL

To reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

By Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. THYE, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. LONG, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. CARLSON, and Mr. DWORSHAK

JUNE 15 (legislative day, JUNE 14), 1955
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

SENATE

12. AIR POLLUTION. Agreed to House amendment to S. 928, to provide for research on, and control of, air pollution (pp. 8563-4). This bill will now be sent to the President. The House amendment increased from $3 to $5 million a year the authorized appropriation to HEW for each of the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1955 and ending June 30, 1960. For provisions of the bill see Digest 112, item 9.

13. FOREIGN AID. Sens. Green and Wiley were excused from further service as conferees on S. 2090, the mutual security bill, and Sens. Mansfield and Hickenlooper were appointed in their place (p. 8530).

14. TRADE DEVELOPMENT; ONIONS; FARM LOANS; TOBACCO; WEATHER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 2253, to increase funds for P. L. 480 and transfer its administration to USDA; H. R. 122, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to include onions; and with amendment S. 1758, to amend the Farm Tenant Act to provide additional authority for insurance of loans; S. J. Res 75, to provide for a report from this Department on tobacco research programs; with amendments S. Res 82, requesting a report from this Department on horticultural and agricultural weather forecasting; and an original resolution authorizing funds of $20,000 for the committee to conduct field hearings on farm price support program (pp. D663-4).

15. EXPENDITURES; APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Byrd inserted a statement of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, relating to unexpended balances of Federal appropriations, together with a table summarizing the information compiled in a report on the same subject by the committee, as of March 31, 1955 (pp. 8531-2).

16. WHEAT. Sen. Neuberger stated that "in the recent wheat referendum farmers showed their concern over their loss of income by voting in larger percentages for a national support price" and inserted an editorial on this subject (pp. 8552-3).

17. WATER RESOURCES. Passed as reported H. R. 3990, authorizing the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the water resources in Alaska (p. 8553).

18. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. S. 2391, to extend the Defense Production Act for 2 years was made the unfinished business (pp. 8553-4).

19. PROPERTY. The "Daily Digest" states that: The Government Operations Committee announced that the hearings, originally scheduled for July 7 and 8 on S. 2367, relating to the authority of GSA Administrator with respect to utilization and disposal of excess and surplus Government property under the control of executive agencies, have been rescheduled for July 13 and 14 (p. D664).

20. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Clements announced that following completion of action on the bill to amend the Defense Production Act, the bills to negotiate a Missouri River Basin compact and to eliminate the 1-year limitation on the period of leases of space for Federal agencies in D. C. would be considered. He also announced that it would be the intention of the Senate to adjourn from today until Monday (p. 8554).

BILLS INTRODUCED

21. PERSONNEL. S. 2425, by Sen. Johnston, S. C. (for himself and others), to authorize the Civil Service Commission to make available on a voluntary basis, group hospital, surgical, medical, and other personal health service benefits for civilian officers and employees in the Federal service, through the facilities of prepayment group plans, group practice prepayment plans, Federal employee organizations, and insurance companies; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8530).

H. R. 7179, by Rep. Broyhill, to amend section 1 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8623).

H. R. 7180, by Rep. Broyhill, to provide for the granting of career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to certain qualified employees of the Department of Corrections of the District of Columbia; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8623).

22. PROPERTY. H. R. 7184, by Rep. Donohue, and H. R. 7191, by Rep. Philbin, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make temporary provision for making payments in lieu of taxes with respect to certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments; to Government Operations Committee (p. 8624).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Gore inserted a statement by Sen. Anderson urging rejection of the Dixon-Yates contract (pp. A4897-8). He also inserted a Louisville Courier-Journal editorial giving the history of the Dixon-Yates controversy and recommending further investigation of attempts by the Administration to put through the Dixon-Yates contract (pp. A4898-4900).

Sen. Butler inserted a Wall Street Journal article, "Power Propaganda," stating that public power advocates have distorted the issues in the controversy between private and public power interests, and recommending that proposal of the Hoover Commission concerning power production be adopted (p. A4901).

Sen. Anderson inserted a newspaper article opposing the Dixon-Yates contract (p. A4905).

Rep. Cannon inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial favoring REA and criticizing recommendations of the Hoover Commission which would favor private power interests (p. A4936).

Rep. Wilson inserted an article by Rep. Hosmer in the San Diego Tribune, warning Californians to fight the upper Colorado River project and charging that the project violates the terms of the Colorado River compact (p. A4922).

Rep. Hiestand inserted editorials from newspapers in Colorado (p. A4905) and Alabama (p. A4908) opposing the upper Colorado River storage project.

Rep. Hosmer inserted two "Bananas on Pikes Peak" articles giving arguments against the upper Colorado River storage project (pp. A4929, A4930).

24. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Smith, Miss., inserted an editorial from Fortune Magazine criticizing the President of Westinghouse for advocating higher tariffs on electrical equipment (p. A4905).

25. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Schoeppel inserted a Wall Street Journal editorial warning against possible public misunderstanding of the scope of the foreign aid program due to the replacement of FOA by ICA (p. A4907).

SENATE

13. TRADE DEVELOPMENT; ONIONS; FARM LOANS; TOBACCO; WEATHER; PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480 and transfer its administration to USDA (S. Rept. 767); without amendment H. R. 122, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to include onions (S. Rept. 766); with amendments S. 1758, to amend the Farm Tenant Act to provide additional authority for insurance of loans (S. Rept. 703); with amendments S. J. Res. 75, to provide for a report from this Department on tobacco research programs (S. Rept. 704); with amendments S. Res 82, requesting a report from this Department on horticultural and agricultural weather forecasting (S. Rept. 765); and without amendment S. Res. 123, authorizing $20,000 for the committee to conduct field hearings on price supports (S. Rept. 764) (pp. 8627-8).

14. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and transfer its land to the Tongass National Forest (S. Rept. 707) (p. 8628).

15. BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 689, to amend the Bankruptcy Act regarding farmer-debtor relief (S. Rept. 709) (p. 8628).

16. RECLAMATION. Received from GAO an audit report (parts 1 and 2) on the Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Dept., for the fiscal years 1952 and 1953; to Government Operations Committee (p. 8626).

17. BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING. Sen. Payne commended the Hoover Commission report on Budget and Accounting, urged adoption of the recommendations, and inserted the 25 recommendations proposed by the Commission (pp. 8630-2).

18. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. S. 2391, to extend the Defense Production Act for 2 years, which had previously been made the unfinished business, was put aside for the consideration of otherlegislation (pp. 8633, 8637).

19. BUILDINGS. Passed as reported S. 1210, to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1949 so as to eliminate the one-year limitation on the period of leases of space for Federal agencies in D. C. and to make it possible to lease such space for periods not in excess of 5 years (pp. 8637, 8645).

20. RIVER COMPACT. Passed as reported S. 787, to authorize the 10 States of the Missouri River Basin to negotiate and enter into a compact for a basinwide comprehensive program of conservation and development of the water resources of the basin (p. 8645).

21. FOOD AND DRUGS. Sen. Purtell discussed the report and recommendations of the Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration and inserted a list of some of the important recommendations (pp. 8635-6).

22. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger spoke in favor of the proposed Hells Canyon Dam (pp. 8637-9).

Sen. Douglas inserted Raymond Moley's reply to the statement of Sen. Watkins concerning the proposed upper Colorado River project (pp. 8639-40).

23. PERSONNEL. Sen. Johnston criticized a Civil Service Commission departmental circular which was issued regarding the classification and status of career attorneys in the competitive Civil Service (p. 8639).

24. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Byrd, as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, inserted a statement showing, by departments, the unexpended balances of appropriations and authorizations as of March 31, 1955 (pp. 8531-2).

25. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 11 (p. 8646). Sen. Clements announced that on Mon. there will be a call of the calendar, but that no controversial legislation will be considered on Mon. and that on Tues. the bill to amend and extend the Defense Production Act will be considered (p. 8646).

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. PERSONNEL. S. 2430, by Sen. Johnston, S. C., to amend section 9 of the Hatch Act so as to eliminate the provision thereof requiring 90 days' suspension as a minimum penalty for violations; to Rules and Administration Committee (p. 8628). Remarks of author (p. 8629).

H. Res. 304, by Rep. Murray, Tenn., to authorize the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct investigations and studies with respect to certain matters within its jurisdiction; to Rules Committee (p. 8685).

27. MINIMUM WAGE; CONTRACTS. S. 2431, by Sen. Smith, Maine (for herself and others), to facilitate and expedite the making of minimum wage determinations and other determinations and interpretations by the Secretary of Labor under the Walsh-Healey Act; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 8628). Remarks of author (p. 8629).

28. FORESTRY. S. 2433, by Sen. Kefauver (for himself and Sen. Langer), to provide for the establishment, within the national parks of the United States, of a series of Federal forestry camps for the training, education, rehabilitation, security, and correction of male juvenile delinquents; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 8629). Remarks of author (pp. 8629-30).

29. LANDS. H. R. 7204, by Rep. Brooks, La., to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to use receipts from lands being administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to maintain and improve such lands; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8684).

30. ACCOUNTING. H. R. 7206, by Rep. Cooper, to eliminate claims of immunity from State and local taxes based on contracts with the United States or its agencies or instrumentalities; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 8684).

H. R. 7209, by Rep. Frelinghuysen, to provide for improving accounting methods in the executive branch of the Government, etc; to Government Operations Committee (p. 8684).

31. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 7210, by Rep. Gathings, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 so as to establish more clearly the policy of Congress as to expansion of foreign trade in agricultural commodities; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8684).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

32. FARM BUREAU INSTITUTE. Rep. Belcher inserted an editorial, "Farm Bureau Teaches Citizenship at the Grass Roots," which describes efforts of this organization toward fostering good citizenship and also gives some of its views on agriculture (p. A4953).

Calendar No. 774

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 767

TRADE DEVELOPMENT

JULY 7 (legislative day, JULY 6), 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2253]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2253) to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

This bill would strengthen title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (which provides for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies) as an instrument of trade development by—

(1) Striking out references to foreign policy in the declaration of policy contained in the act;

(2) Increasing the transactions authorized by title I of the act from those calling for appropriations of $700 million to those calling for appropriations of $1,500 million and providing that such limitation shall not be apportioned by year or country;

(3) Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the countries, commodities, quantities, and uses for currencies, to be covered by agreements under title I; and

(4) Making cargo preference laws inapplicable to sales under title I.

The bill was introduced as a result of recommendations set out in a committee print of a report by the majority of this committee's subcommittee on disposal of agricultural surpluses. Those recommendations were made after extensive hearings at which many witnesses discussed the problems of making sales under title I.

One difficulty which appeared from the hearings was that caused by the division of responsibility and authority for administering title I among agencies having varying fields of authority and placing varying emphasis on the objectives of that title. The primary objective of the

title is to develop trade through sales of surplus agricultural commodities. While sales under the title should be carried on in a manner consistent with and designed to advance our foreign policy, the title was not intended to be used primarily as an instrument of foreign policy. The first and third sections of S. 2253 would correct this difficulty by centering primary authority in the Secretary of Agriculture and by eliminating foreign policy objectives from those enumerated in the declaration of policy of the act.

Section 2 of the bill would increase the limitation on title I transactions from $700 million to $1,500 million as described above. As of June 30, the Department of Agriculture reported firm commitments of $468,800,000. Since initial program operations began after issuance of Executive Order 10560 on September 9, 1954, assigning responsibilities for administration, this means that about two-thirds of the total has been committed during the initial 10 months of this 3-year program. While the limitation of $700 million relates to transactions calling for appropriations of that amount rather than to transactions of that amount, it is difficult to establish what part of the transactions under the act will not call for appropriations. While some dollar return may be received during the second or third year, such return is not expected to increase substantially the transactions which could be entered into under the act. The new limitation of $1,500 million would not be apportioned by year or country. An apportionment by country of $453 million for the first year was made at one time under the act, but this apportionment was later abandoned.

Section 4 of the bill makes cargo-preference laws inapplicable to sales under title I. Title I is designed as a trade program. Farm products are sold to foreign countries who must pay for the full amount of the sale in their own currency. The best potential markets for our farm products are in many instances maritime nations. These countries naturally object to cargo-preference provisions which require that half of the products sold be transported on American vessels. When sales are made to maritime nations or to countries which could pay for their own transportation, cargo-preference provisions require the Commodity Credit Corporation to expend unnecessary dollars for transportation. These dollars could otherwise be used to finance the purchase of additional farm products. In addition, the freight on United States vessels is sometimes above the prevailing rate and, in order to make sales in such cases, the Government is paying this excess without receiving foreign currency from the purchaser therefor. During the period January 7 to June 24 this year the Government approved shipping on 40 United States-flag tramps on which the excess was approximately $1,162,258.25 and 1 United States-flag liner on which the excess was approximately $24,750.

The committee amendment simply corrects a reference to title I of "this Act" to "title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954".

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted

is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to expand international trade among the United States and friendly nations, to facilitate the convertibility of currency, to promote the economic stability of American agriculture and the national welfare, to make maximum efficient use of surplus agricultural commodities [in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States], and to stimulate and facilitate the expansion of foreign trade in agricultural commodities produced in the United States by providing a means whereby surplus agricultural commodities in excess of the usual marketings of such commodities may be sold through private trade channels, and foreign currencies accepted in payment therefor. It is further the policy to use foreign currencies which accrue to the United States under this Act to expand international trade, to encourage economic development, to purchase strategic materials, to pay United States obligations abroad, *and* to promote collective strength[, and to foster in other ways the foreign policy of the United States].

* * * * * * *

TITLE I—SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY

SEC. 103. * * *

(b) Transactions shall not be carried out under this title which will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation, pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, in amounts in excess of [$700,000,000] *$1,500,000,000. This limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country, but shall be considered as an objective as well as a limitation, to be reached as rapidly as possible so long as the purposes of this Act can be achieved within the safeguards established.*

* * * * * * *

SEC. 106. *To provide authority commensurate with the responsibility assigned to him in Executive Order 10560 of September 9, 1954, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized (1) to determine the surplus agricultural commodities and the quantities thereof that may be offered for sale under this Act, (2) to determine the nations with whom agreements should be negotiated, and (3) to determine the commodities and quantities thereof and the uses of the funds that accrue therefrom, which may be included in the negotiations with each such country, with the advice of other agencies of government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this Act.* As used in this Act, "surplus agricultural commodity" shall mean any agricultural commodity or product thereof, class, kind, type, or other specification thereof, produced in the United States, either privately or publicly owned, which is or may be reasonably expected to be in excess of domestic requirements, adequate carryover, and anticipated exports for dollars, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(NOTE.—The following acts shall not apply to transactions under title I of Public Law 480, 83d Cong.:)

ACT OF MARCH 26, 1934, AS AMENDED

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the sense of Congress that in any loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any other instrumentality of the Government to foster the exporting of agricultural or other products, provision shall be made that such products shall be carried exclusively in vessels of the United States, unless, as to any or all of such products, the United States Maritime Commission, after investigation, shall certify to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any other instrumentality of the Government that vessels of the United States are not available in sufficient numbers, or in sufficient tonnage capacity, or on necessary sailing schedule, or at reasonable rates.

MERCHANT MARINE ACT OF 1936, AS AMENDED

SEC. 901. * * *

(b) Whenever the United States shall procure, contract for, or otherwise obtain for its own account, or shall furnish to or for the account of any foreign nation without provision for reimbursement, any equipment, materials, or commodities, within or without the United States, or shall advance funds or credits or guarantee the convertibility of foreign currencies in connection with the furnishing of such equipment, materials, or commodities, the appropriate agency or agencies shall take such steps as may be necessary and practicable to assure that at least 50 per centum of the gross tonnage of such equipment, materials, or commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers), which may be transported on ocean vessels shall be transported on privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels, to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates for United States-flag commercial vessels, in such manner as will insure a fair and reasonable participation of United States-flag commercial vessels in such cargoes by geographic areas: *Provided*, That the provisions of this subsection may be waived whenever the Congress by concurrent resolution or otherwise, or the President of the United States or the Secretary of Defense declares that an emergency exists justifying a temporary waiver of the provisions of section 901 (b) and so notifies the appropriate agency or agencies: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to cargoes carried in the vessels of the Panama Canal Company. Nothing herein shall repeal or otherwise modify the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered 17, Seventy-third Congress (48 Stat. 500), as amended.

○

Calendar No. 774

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2253

[Report No. 767]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 15 (legislative day, JUNE 14), 1955

Mr. ELLENDER (for himself, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. THYE, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. LONG, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. CARLSON, and Mr. DWORSHAK) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 7 (legislative day, JULY 6), 1955

Reported by Mr. EASTLAND, with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480, Eighty-third Congress) is amended—

(1) by striking out "in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States"; and

(2) by striking out "to promote collective strength,

and to foster in other ways the foreign policy of the United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "and to promote collective strength".

SEC. 2. Section 103 (b) of such Act is amended by striking out "$700,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,500,000,000. This limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country, but shall be considered as an objective as well as a limitation, to be reached as rapidly as possible so long as the purposes of this Act can be achieved within the safeguards established".

SEC. 3. Section 106 of such Act is amended by inserting before the first sentence thereof, the following: "To provide authority commensurate with the responsibility assigned to him in Executive Order 10560 of September 9, 1954, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized (1) to determine the surplus agricultural commodities and the quantities thereof that may be offered for sale under this Act, (2) to determine the nations with whom agreements should be negotiated, and (3) to determine the commodities and quantities thereof and the uses of the funds that accrue therefrom, which may be included in the negotiations with each such country, with the advice of other agencies of government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this Act."

SEC. 4. The Act of March 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 500), as

amended by the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1987), and the Act of August 26, 1954 (68 Stat. 832), shall not apply to transactions under title I of ~~this~~ ~~Act~~ *the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.*

Calendar No. 774

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2253

[Report No. 767]

A BILL

To reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

By Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. THYE, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. LONG, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. CARLSON, and Mr. DWORSHAK

JUNE 15 (legislative day, JUNE 14), 1955
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 7 (legislative day, JULY 6), 1955
Reported with an amendment

the reimbursement of Commodity Credit Corporation and provides that the limitation of $100 million shall apply to the amount of the expenditure of foreign currencies rather than to the value of the houses. This will enable the Department of Defense, in appropriate cases, to utilize troop labor without a reduction in the total of the authority to use proceeds from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities. The amendment will also provide a more realistic basis for the reimbursement of the Commodity Credit Corporation. It will enable the Department of Defense to cooperate and assist in the surplus agricultural commodities disposal program and to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation through payments that otherwise would be made to military personnel as rental allowances without increasing the Defense budget."

This bill will now be sent to the President.

17. TRADE DEVELOPMENT. Upon request of Sen. Butler, passed over S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480 and transfer its administration to this Department (p. 8738). Sen. Magnuson submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to this bill (p. 8695).

18. REFUGEE RELIEF. Sen. Lehman spoke in favor of S. 2113, to amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, and inserted correspondence and various resolutions urging enactment of the bill (pp. 8703-4).

19. REORGANIZATION. Sen. Cotton urged "full and fearless consideration to every recommendation of the Hoover Commission reports without further delay" (pp. 8711-2).

20. LIVESTOCK LOANS. Passed with amendment H. R. 4915, by inserting the language of S. 1372, to extend for an additional 2 years the period for special livestock and emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen (p. 8717).

21. TOBACCO RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 75, to require a report from this Department, by Jan. 1, 1956, on a program for research on tobacco production, utilization, and marketing (pp. 8726-7).

22. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and transfer its land to the Tongass National Forest (pp. 8727-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.

23. COMMODITY EXCHANGES; ONIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 122, to add onions to the commodities subject to futures trading regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act (p. 8738). This bill will now be sent to the President.

24. WEATHER. Agreed to, S. Res. 82, requesting that a report be made not later than Jan. 16, 1956, to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee by the Commerce Department and this Department as to steps taken to improve and expand horticultural and agricultural weather forecasting services (p. 8738).

25. ELECTRIFICATION. Sens. Langer, Morse, Neuberger and others discussed the administration's power policies, and criticized the recommendations of the Hoover Commission regarding REA (pp. 8739-46).

Sen. Neuberger criticized the administration's "failure to defend the public resource at Hells Canyon" and inserted a Denver Post editorial on this subject (pp. 8746-8).

26. PRICE SUPPORTS. S. Res. 123, authorizing additional funds of $20,000 for the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to conduct field hearings on the farm price support program, was referred to the Rules and Administration Committee (p. 8738).

27. WHEAT. Sen. Morse spoke in favor of his bill to provide a two-price wheat plan, and inserted an Oregon Wheat Growers' League letter expressing their views as to the meaning of the vote on wheat marketing quotas (p. 8761).

28. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1758, which would amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act by (1) permitting mortgages securing insured loans to be made directly to the Secretary of Agriculture (instead of to the lender); (2) permitting conversion of insured mortgages and direct loans to this new type of direct mortgage insured loan; (3) eliminating, in the case of these direct mortgage insured loans, the lender's option to collect the insurance where the borrower is in default for 12 months and eliminating the necessity of notifying holders of such loans of such default; (4) eliminating the requirement that the Secretary act "promptly" in remitting collections to lenders and advising lenders of borrowers' defaults andpaying the amounts defaulted; and (5) making default in payment of principal or interest the only kind of default entitling holders of old type insured mortgages to notice or to collection from the insurance fund (p. 8726).

Passed without amendment S. 689, which would add to the Bankruptcy Act a new chapter XVI regarding "farmer-debtor relief" to become a permanent part of the law and replace Sec. 75 (pp. 8728-33).

29. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Clements stated that as soon as the House completes action on the public works appropriation bill it will be considered by the Senate and that in his judgment the Defense Production Act bill will not be considered until Thursday (p. 8764).

BILLS INTRODUCED

30. PERSONNEL. S. 2437, by Sen. Carlson, to conform the rate of compensation for the position of Solicitor in the Department of Labor to the rate of compensation provided for comparable positions; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. A8690).

S. 2477, by Sen. McCarthy, providing for a simplified performance rating system for Federal employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).

S. 2485, by Sen. McCarthy, to provide for improvement in the system of personnel administration through the establishment of a senior civil service in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).

S. 2486, by Sen. McCarthy, relating to the certification of eligibles under the civil-service laws; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).

S. 2487, by Sen. McCarthy, relating to the simplification of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).

S. 2489, by Sen. McCarthy, relating to reduction in personnel procedure and preference of veterans; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).

S. 2490, by Sen. McCarthy, relating to the transfer of Federal employees from the classified civil service to another personnel merit system; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).

Calendar No. 774

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2253

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 11, 1955

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAGNUSON to the bill (S. 2253) to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, viz: On page , line , insert the following:

On page 2, strike all of line 25 and lines 1, 2, and 3 on page 3.

7-11-55——A

Calendar No. 774

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2253

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAGNUSON to the bill (S. 2253) to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

JULY 11, 1955

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, but in no event shall the sums hereby authorized to be appropriated exceed a total of $10,000.

SEC. 8. The Commission shall expire upon the completion of its duties, but in no event later than October 27, 1959.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, on the day when Senate Joint Resolution 63, a resolution to establish the Theodore Roosevelt Commission, was reported to the Senate, there was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary an identical resolution, House Joint Resolution 273, which had passed the House on July 5.

I shall ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration on House Joint 273, and that it be considered at this time, in lieu of Senate Joint Resolution 63.

This resolution would establish a commission for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt.

The resolution proposes to establish a commission, to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission, composed of 15 Commissioners, as follows: The President of the United States; the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, all ex officio; 8 persons to be appointed by the President of the United States; 2 Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate; and 2 Representatives from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House.

The Commission shall have the duty of preparing appropriate plans and a program for signalizing the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt. The Commission is required to report to the Congress by March 1, 1956, to permit the enactment of further enabling legislation. Any expenses of the Commission are to be appropriated by the Congress. The resolution further authorizes an appropriation of not to exceed $10,000, in order for the Commission to start planning the scope of its activities for the celebration.

On June 22, 1955, a public hearing was held on this proposed legislation by the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations.

The committee believes this resolution has a meritorious purpose.

Mr. President, our purpose is not to have two joint resolutions on the same subject pending in the two Houses. The purpose of the committee, with the concurrence of the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], who introduced the Senate joint resolution, is to have the Senate pass the House joint resolution, which conforms with the text of Senate Joint Resolution 63 as it has now been amended.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I wish to concur in all the distinguished Senator from West Virginia has said, and I desire to thank him for his efforts in connection with this measure.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of House Joint Resolution 273, which is identical with Senate Joint Resolution 63, as now amended; that the Senate now proceed to consider House Joint Resolution 273, and that it be ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered, and House Joint Resolution 273 is passed.

Without objection, Senate Joint Resolution 63 is indefinitely postponed.

ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP IN AMERICAN LEGION

The bill (H. R. 3813) to amend the act incorporating the American Legion so as to redefine eligibility for membership therein was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—although, of course, I shall not object, inasmuch as I am in full sympathy with the purposes of both House bill 3813, Calendar No. 769, and the next bill on the calendar, House bill 4754, which is Calendar No. 770—I wonder whether we may be assured that the views of the affected party have been expressed, inasmuch as from the report we find there has been no expression from the American Legion in the case of either Calendar No. 769, House bill 3813, or Calendar No. 770, House bill 4754, which relates to redefining eligibility for membership in the AMVETS, the American Veterans of World War II.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, the first of these bills relates to the American Legion.

This proposed legislation would amend the act incorporating the American Legion, so as to redefine eligibility for membership therein. The American Legion was incorporated by act of Congress on September 16, 1919. Under the American Legion charter at present, veterans who served in the Armed Forces from June 25, 1950, to the date of cessation of hostilities of the Korean conflict, are eligible for membership in that organization. This bill makes the cutoff date for membership definite, July 27, 1953, the date the truce went into effect, in place of the less definite provision, the date of cessation of hostilities.

The committee is of the opinion that this clarification is meritorious and, therefore, recommends favorable consideration of H. R. 3813 without amendment.

So it is proposed to extend the cutoff date, in order to include Korean veterans; and a new cutoff date would be established. As I understand, that is the principal item.

I have in the file a letter from the director of the Washington headquarters of the American Legion urgently requesting that this bill be passed, because it is desired by the American Legion to extend its membership and other benefits to veterans of the Korean war, up to a certain cutoff date. I ask unanimous consent to have the letter printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1955.

Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations, Senate Juciary Committee, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: The national organization of the American Legion is very much interested in the bill H. R. 3813, which amends our national charter in that it redefines eligibility for membershihp.

This bill passed the House on May 17, 1955, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee on May 19, 1955, according to page 5597 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 19.

The bill is not controversial. It does not call for any Federal appropriation.

Anything you can do to expedite favorable action on the bill will be deeply appreciated by us.

Thanking you for your courtesy and cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

MILES D. KENNEDY,
Director.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut understands that the American Legion endorses this particular bill.

Mr. KILGORE. It is sponsoring it.

Mr. PURTELL. I thank the senator from West Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3813) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP IN AMVETS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4754) to redefine eligibility for membership in AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II).

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill, and may I inquire whether or not the AMVETS organization is sponsoring or favoring the proposed legislation?

Mr. KILGORE. Let me read to the Senator a letter from John R. Holden, national legislative director of the AMVETS, dated March 31, 1955, and addressed to Hon. FRANCIS E. WALTER, a Member of the House of Representatives.

AMVETS,
Washington, D. C., March 31, 1955.

The Honorable FRANCIS E. WALTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WALTER: On behalf of AMVETS everywhere, I want to thank you most sincerely for your cooperation in introducing H. R. 4754, a bill to redefine eligibility for membership in AMVETS. We would appreciate very much any further action you might take to facilitate the enactment of this bill into law.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. HOLDEN,
National Legislative Director.

Mr. President, this bill proposes to amend the Federal charter of the American Veterans of World War II so as to make Korean veterans eligible for membership in the organization knowns as the AMVETS, or American Veterans of World War II.

The organization known as American Veterans of World War II—AMVETS—was chartered by act of Congress July 23, 1947, 67 Statute 407. Under the present charter, Korean veterans are not eligible for membership. This bill simply broadens the charter of the AMVETS organization so as to allow servicemen who participated in the Korean conflict to become eligible for membership in that organization.

Mr. PURTELL. I thank the Senator from West Virginia for the explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY—RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The resolution (S. Res. 123) increasing the limit of expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FORECASTING

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 82) requesting a report to be made to the Senate Agriculture Committee by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Agriculture as to steps taken to improve and expand horticultural and agricultural weather forecasting services, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 1, at the beginning of line 3, to insert "and Forestry"; at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "May 1, 1955" and insert "January 16, 1956"; on page 2, line 3, after the word "operations", to strike out "(2)" and insert "and (ii)"; and in line 5, after the word "and", to strike out "(3) that" and insert "(2)", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That (1) the Secretary of Commerce is requested to report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and forestry at the earliest practicable date not later than January 16, 1956, as to (i) what steps have been taken since the transfer in 1940 of the United States Weather Bureau from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce, to expand and improve horticultural and agricultural forecasting services to the extent necessary to provide farmers with (a) adequate forecasts for their specific localities, (b) more frequent forecasts covering periods of 3 to 6 days, (c) seasonal forecasts, (d) forecasts containing more meteorological details, and (e) such other weather forecasting services as may be necessary to assist farmers in planning their operations; and (ii) what plans have been made by the Secretary of Commerce to meet any deficiencies that may have been observed; and (2) the Secretary of Agriculture is requested to report to the Senate Agriculture Committee his recommendations for an adequate forecasting service for the Nation's farmers.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

The bill (H. R. 122) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in connection with the consideration and passage of the bill, inasmuch as the committee report is very brief, and inasmuch as the commodity which would be included within the Commodity Exchange Act, namely, onions, is produced in many places in large quantities, I ask unanimous consent that the report of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the report (No. 766) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 122) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would add onions to the commodities subject to futures trading regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act; and is the same as H. R. 6435 as reported last year by your committee. H. R. 6435 was passed by the Senate with a floor amendment relating to coffee, which was not accepted by the House.

"REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY ON H. R. 122

"Your subcommittee to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 122) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, having considered the same report thereon with the unanimous recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

"H. R. 122 would add onions to the list of commodities covered by the Commodity Exchange Act. The principal effects of this would be to require registration of exchanges, commission merchants, and floor brokers dealing in onion futures, and to provide for regulation of onion futures trading to prevent such undesirable practices as price manipulations and corners. A similar bill was passed by the Senate during the 83d Congress.

"The favorable report of the Department of Agriculture on the Senate companion bill, S. 1538, is attached as a part of this report. There was no opposition to the bill.

"SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
"Chairman.
"EARLE C. CLEMENTS,
"GEORGE D. AIKEN,
"JOHN J. WILLIAMS."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1955.

Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your letter of March 24, with which you referred S. 1538 for consideration and report.

The Department recommends the enactment of S. 1538.

This bill would amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, by adding onions to the list of commodities in which futures trading on commodity exchanges is subject to regulation under the provisions of that act.

It should be kept in mind that owing to the perishable nature of onions and their susceptibility to wide price fluctuations, regulation of futures trading in onions under the Commodity Exchange Act could not prevent the wide seasonal price swings traditional in the marketing of onions. Nevertheless, the enactment of S. 1538 would place the Department in position to ascertain the facts as to what actually takes place in the onion-futures market. It would also enable the Department to deny trading privileges to persons found, after notice and opportunity for hearing, to have manipulated onion prices or to have engaged in other trading practices prohibited by the statute. Also, information developed under authority of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended by S. 1538, could provide a factual basis for determining whether trading in onion futures is in the public interest or whether the Congress should consider legislation directed to the substantial curtailment or the prohibition of such trading.

The Department estimates that the enactment of S. 1538 would necessitate an additional annual appropriation of approximately $40,000 for the enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in brackets, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman:

"COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

"SEC. 2. (a) For the purposes of this act 'contract of sale' shall be held to include sales, agreements of sale and agreements to sell. The word 'person' shall be construed to import the plural or singular, and shall include individuals, associations, partnerships, corporations, and trusts. The word 'commodity' shall mean wheat, cotton, rice, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain sorghums, mill feeds, butter, eggs, [onions], Solanum tuberosum (Irish potatoes), wool, wool tops, fats and oil (including lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soybean oil and all other fats and oils), cottonseed meal, cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans and soybean meal."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2253) to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BUTLER. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MCNAMARA in the chair). The bill will be passed over.

That concludes the calendar. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 15, 1955
For actions of July 14, 1955
84th-1st, No. 119

CONTENTS

ACPS.....1
Adjournment.....6,17
Appropriations.....1,31
Attorneys.....14
CCC.....1,15
Contracts.....2,30
Cotton.....4
Customs simplification...9
Daylight-saving time....19
Defense production.....17
Electrification.....11,22
Family farms.....24
Farm production.....29
Foreign aid.....23
Foreign trade.....12,25
Housing.....5
Labor, farm.....1
Legislative program...5,17
Livestock.....21
Low-income farmers.....1
Minerals.....5
Monopolies.....26
Mutual security.....31
Nominations.....16
Organization.....18
Personnel.....19a
Prices, farm.....15
Reclamation.....11,22
Reserve forces.....10
Roads.....5,7
Small business.....27
Social security.....5
Surplus commodities.....12
Taxes.....20
Tobacco.....3
Trade agreements.....8
Uniform allowances.....1
Wildlife.....13,28

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill. Senate passed reserve forces bill. Sen. Johnston criticized USDA's statement of reported losses for price support programs.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill (pp. 9013-63). Several items of interest to the USDA were deleted from the bill on points of order made by Rep. Rabaut and sustained by the Chair: (1) $380,000 for "salaries and expenses" in research; (2) $15 million for loans to low-income farmers under Title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; (3) $5 million for ACPS; (4) GS-17 position for CCC sales manager; (5) "salaries and expenses" for the Mexican farm labor program; and (6) uniform allowances. Rep. Whitten once again charged the USDA with failure to aid the farmer. For additional items of interest to the Agriculture Department see the "Digest of Daily Proceedings" No. 117.

2. CONTRACTS. Received the conference report on H. R. 4904, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years (H. Rept. 1188) (p. 9064).

3. TOBACCO. The Abbitt Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved the following bills for reporting to the full committee: H. R. 7090, proposing that tobacco growers vote on quotas for 3-year periods; and H. R. 6847 and H. R. 6846, amending the Agricultural Act regarding tobacco allotments (p. D713).

4. COTTON. The Gathings Subcommittee of the Agricultural Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 7252, to permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stock of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form (p. D713).

5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader outlined the legislative program for next week as follows: Mon., July 18, the Consent Calendar will be called and the following bills brought up under suspension of the rules: H. R. 7225, the Social Security Amendments of 1955; and S. 1855, amending the Federal Airport Act. On Tues., July 19, the Private Calendar will be called, and during the balance of the week, the following bills will be considered: H. R. 5614, to amend the Communications Act of 1934; H. R. 6373, to extend the Mineral Program Act; H. R. 7072, the Federal aid highway construction bill, and S. 2126, the housing bill (pp. 9049-50).

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 18 (pp. 9065, 9072).

SENATE

7. ROADS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1464, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads (p. 9090). This bill will now be sent to the President.

8. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6059, to revise the 1946 trade agreement between the U. S. and the Philippines (S. Rept. 862) (p. 9077).

9. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Sen. Malone criticized certain provisions of H. R. 6040, to amend the administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws (pp. 9141-7).

10. RESERVE FORCES. Passed, 80 to 1, H. R. 7000, to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces (pp. 9090-9125).

11. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Morse inserted various resolutions urging enactment of legislation providing for the construction of Hells Canyon Dam (p. 9076).

Sen. Watkins inserted various statements and excerpts from hearings favoring and opposing the proposed upper Colorado River project (pp. 9131-8).

Sen. Morse discussed possible effects of the proposed Hells Canyon Dam and stated that "the water rights objections to Hells Canyon are a phantom", (pp. 9149-51).

12. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Eastland, for himself, Sens. Ellender, Holland, Scott, Young, Schoeppel, Aiken, Thye, Humphrey, Hickenlooper, Johnston, and Clements, submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480 and transfer its administration to USDA (p. 9078).

13. WILDLIFE. Sen. Morse inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial criticizing the proposal of the Interior Dept. to abandon certain wildlife refuges and urged that "the Secretary of the Interior define his policy on our national wildlife refuges" (p. 9080).

Calendar No. 774

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2253

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 14, 1955

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

(IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE)

Intended to be proposed by Mr. EASTLAND (for himself, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. THYE, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. CLEMENTS, and Mr. ANDERSON) to the bill (S. 2253) to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That section 103 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 is amended by striking out "$700,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,500,000,000. This limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country, but shall be considered as an objective as well as a limitation, to be reached as rapidly as

possible so long as the purposes of this Act can be achieved within the safeguards established."

SEC. 2. Section 106 of such Act is amended by adding the following: "The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated, and to determine the commodities and quantities thereof which may be included in the negotiations with each country after advising with other agencies of Government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this Act."

Calendar No. 774

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2253

AMENDMENT

(IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE)

Intended to be proposed by Mr. EASTLAND (for himself, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. THYE, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. CLEMENTS, and Mr. ANDERSON) to the bill (S. 2253) to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

JULY 14, 1955

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

have a direct or indirect interest (pp. 9358-60). Agreed to a Fulbright amendment requiring USDA certification for development of certain substitutes for critical and strategic materials (p. 9362). Agreed to, 46 to 45, a Capehart amendment permitting the continued use of business experts without compensation as advisors to appropriate full-time salaried Government officials who are responsible for making policy decisions (pp. 9363-80).

16. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480, was made the unfinished business (p. 9392).

17. FAO. Received a draft of proposed legislation from the State Dept. to amend certain laws providing for membership and participation by the U. S. in the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labor Organization and authorizing appropriations therefor; to Foreign Relations Committee (p. 9341).

18. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 605, to provide for the abolition of the 80-rod reserved space between claims on shore waters in Alaska (S. Rept. 1025) (p. 9342).

19. WATER COMPACT. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment S. 2260, granting a compact between Ark., La., Okla., and Tex. for an apportionment of the waters of the Red River and its tributaries (S. Rept. 1030) (p. 9342).

20. COMMITTEE PERSONNEL. Received reports from the Senate committees showing name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by them for the period from Jan. to June, 1955 (pp. 9342-50).

21. MINERALS. Upon request of Sen. Goldwater, S. 922, to amend the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953, was recommitted to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 9351).

22. CORN. Sen. Flanders inserted an article, "The Tassel of the Corn", suggesting that the tassel of the corn be made the national flower (p. 9354).

23. TREATIES. Sen. Langer urged that the Senate be given an opportunity to vote on the Bricker amendment and inserted a Washington Post and Times Herald article on the subject (p. 9354).

24. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 59, making retroactive to Apr. 1, 1948, a 1949 amendment to the Civil Service Retirement Act extending to each retiring married female employee the privilege of naming her husband to receive a survivor annuity in event of her death, similar to the annuities which retiring male employees are able to provide for their wives through the 1948 amendment (p. 9357).

25. SOCIAL SECURITY. Sen. Neuberger stated that the Senate at this session should consider amendments to the Social Security Act andurged that public hearings begin as soon as possible (p. 9387).

26. WHEAT. Sen. Neuberger inserted a Commonweal article critical of the domestic parity plan for wheat and Joe Spiruta's, Oregon Wheat Commission, answers to the criticisms (pp. 9387-9).

27. GRAIN STORAGE. Sen. Humphrey criticized the administration by this Department in the contracting for the construction of grain storage bins, of which "approximately 8,960 of the bins were defective" (pp. 9390-1).

Sen. Langer discussed criticisms made during the previous administration regarding the handling of grain storage facilities and stated that a "great effort" is being made by this administration to protect the small farmer (pp. 9397-9).

28. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Johnston discussed the administration's power policies and commended the rural electric cooperatives (pp. 9399-9401).

29. AGRICULTURAL DELEGATES. Sens. Langer, Humphrey and Wiley suggested programs of possible interest for the visiting Soviet agricultural delegates (pp. 9392-3).

30. FOREIGN AID. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported the mutual security appropriations bill (p. D830).

31. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported the following bills: S. 1683, to amend act limiting boundaries of the Yuma auxiliary project, Ariz.; S. 1534, to facilitate the construction of drainage works and other minor items on Federal reclamation projects; S. 2442, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects; S. 730, compact between Kans. and Okla. for waters of the Ark. River; and S. 926, authorizing construction, operation, and maintenance of Ventura River reclamation project, Calif. (p. D831).

32. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Clements announced that following action today on S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480, it is hoped that the Philippines trade bill and other minor bills may be considered; that on Friday it is important for the foreign-aid bill to be considered; and that the consent of the Senate will be requested for a calendar call on Saturday (pp. 9391-2).

BILLS INTRODUCED

33. RICE. S. 2573, by Sen. Daniel, to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 9350).

34. PERSONNEL. H. R. 7457, by Rep. Baker, H. R. 7462, by Rep. Kelly, and H. R. 7475, by Rep. Frazier, "to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended;" to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9467).

H. R. 7465, by Rep. Staggers, to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 9467).

35. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. H. R. 7470, by Rep. Spence, "to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended;" to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 9467).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

36. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Cretella inserted an editorial from the Jerusalem Post expressing appreciation for technical assistance and loan afforded the Israeli Government (pp. A5310-1).

37. HOOVER COMMISSION. Rep. Udall inserted a newspaper editorial opposing the Hoover Commission Report's recommendation on "liquidation" of public power, and non-Federal participation in power projects (p. A5272).

that the reports of the naval inspectors were correct, the Navy Department sent out the same inspectors to inspect the reports which the same inspectors had made in the first instance.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Without prejudicing the case, which is still under investigation, does the Senator from Minnesota feel that the bins were sufficiently standardized so that competitive bidding would normally have been the proper procedure?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Indeed, I do. I may say further to the Senator, at the time the bins were erected—and I have seen photographic evidence of it—there was report after report from the field on the part of contractors and on the part of officials of the Department of Agriculture, or those associated with the Department of Agriculture, that the bins were defective; that the rings or bases upon which the bins were set were too small. I have seen photographs of bins bulging at the sides, of holes in the bins, and of grain coming out on the ground, rodent-infested grain, grain saturated with moisture, grain that was deteriorating. It is estimated that even to repair the bins would cost $1 million, and that would not guarantee any future good use for the bins at all.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator from Minnesota inform this body, through the record, of any effort which was made by the Department of Agriculture to recover damages for the defective bins?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I can only say that what effort has been made has been belated, after the junior Senator from Minnesota started to speak in the Senate Chamber and bring it to the attention of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, and after Mr. Mollenhoff, as a competent reporter, had started his inquiry into the situation.

I further point out that the section which the Department is taking seems to be rather tame in light of the dimensions or proportions of this malfeasance in office. I do not want to say "corruption," because if one says "corruption," it looks as if collusion is involved. But I can say somebody was not on the alert and did not pay any attention to the reports coming in that bins were being hurriedly erected. I want the record quite clear that many thousand more bins are to be built, and the junior Senator from Minnesota wants to make sure that the bins do not bulge at the sides like a Munich beer barrel. The only difference is that a Munich beer barrel holds beer, and the bins under discussion do not hold grain.

While I am on the subject of agriculture, I should like to call to the attention of the Senate an article I read this morning in the New York Times. The headline reads, "Russians in Iowa Eye Farm Profits. Get First Glimpse of Corn and Show Great Interest in Owner's Income."

It appears to me that the Russians have some normal instincts. They are interested in the income of our farmers. So am I. I only wish the Department of Agriculture and the administration would be a little more interested in it. It appears to me that while the delegation from the Soviet Union is visiting some of the greatest farmland in the world, it might be a good time for a reappraisal of what we are doing and what we have not been doing. I am hopeful that the Russians do not ask too many questions about farm income in the United States, because if they do, we shall have to tell them the truth. The distinguished senior Senator from Illinois is the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. I had that committee look up certain economic data for me bearing on the facts relating to farm income. I have that information at hand, and want to call it to the attention of my colleagues.

For example, according to the Department of Agriculture, in the first 4 months of 1955 farm income was down 5 percent from last year. Farm income is not expected to get better.

According to the business letter of the First National Bank of New York on June 1955, agriculture has not been responding as have other sectors in the economy, and that the best guess is that income this year will be 5 percent less than last year. Furthermore, farm purchasing power is at the lowest point in several years. Parity is 86 as against 100 in 1952, 92 in 1953, and 89 in 1954.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Is that under the old formula, or under the new streamlined formula?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I shall have to accept the figures for what they are. I hope the formula has not been changed in midstream. I gather it is the same formula which has been used for calculating parity. In 1952 parity was 100. On June 30 of this year it was 86.

Mr. LONG. The Senator realizes, does he not, that there is a new parity formula in existence, and the principal difference is that under the new formula the farmer gets less?

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct. The new formula is another way to explain the drop in farm income.

Mr. President, I am delighted that the Government has seen fit to permit the delegates from the Soviet Union to visit the agricultural Midwest. They are presently in Iowa. They will go into South Dakota, Minnesota, California, and I understand other States.

I think it is important to note that the Soviet delegation is not only interested in the quality of our corn and grain, and the abundance of our production, but is also interested in farm economics. I submit we likewise had better be interested in the economics, profit and loss statements, gross and net income, as well as income from production as it relates to the prices paid by American farmers.

Of course, it is encouraging to note that in the great struggle between East and West, the one field in which we have surpassed all other countries is the field of agriculture. I think it is significant that when Russia wanted to send delegates to this country to see something, they did not ask to see atomic-energy plants or the Ford Motor Co. or General Motors, but they asked to see the farms in the great breadbasket of America. Russia's agriculture is in dire trouble, and American agriculture, because of the will of the American farmer to work and to produce, has come forth with amazingly bountiful crops.

It seems to me the American Government might well be concerned by the interest of the visiting delegates. I hope we will not have it written on the records of this generation that it was only the Soviet delegates who were interested in farm income. I hope the Congress is interested in farm income. I hope the President is interested in farm income. I hope the Department of Agriculture is interested in farm income. I hope Secretary Benson is interested in farm income. I am very dubious about that, but I hope he is. Hope springs eternal in my breast, and I am glad that is so, because the farm situation is anything but encouraging, in light of what I read into the RECORD and the farm economic facts of this year.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, has the Senator from Minnesota concluded his speech?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I have not.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to discuss the grain bins to which the Senator from Minnesota was referring.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I should like to discuss that subject with the Senator from North Dakota in a few moments, after I yield to the acting majority leader.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEES TO REPORT BILLS AND FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment of the Senate following today's session the several standing committees be authorized to report bills and file reports thereon, and that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR CALL OF CALENDAR OF UNOBJECTED-TO BILLS ON FRIDAY NEXT

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday, July 22, at the conclusion of the morning business, there may be a call of the calendar of unobjected-to bills, beginning with Calendar No. 880.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate I should like to state the program for the Senate tomorrow. It is the acting majority leader's intention to ask that Calendar No. 774, S. 2253, a bill to reemphasize

trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, be made the pending business, and that it be the first order of business on tomorrow after the morning hour.

It is also intended to include the following measures in the list of those to be considered tomorrow, if time permits:

Calendar No. 869, H. R. 6095, the Philippines trade bill.

Three resolutions which were scheduled for today, but not acted upon, Calendar No. 830, Senate Resolution 129, a resolution to certify the report of the Committee on the Judiciary to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia to the end that Joseph Starobin may be proceeded against in the manner and form provided by law.

Calendar No. 831, Senate Resolution 130, a resolution to certify the report of the Committee on the Judiciary to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia to the end that Harry Sacher may be proceeded against in the manner and form provided by law.

And Calendar No. 832, Senate Resolution 131, a resolution relating to the refusal of Harvey M. Matusow to answer questions before a Senate subcommittee.

I also wish to announce that it is important that the foreign-aid bill or some comparable measure be acted upon by the Senate on Friday.

Consent of the Senate will be requested that the calendar of bills and other measures to which there is no objection be called on Saturday, rather than on Friday, the time for which Senate gave consent today to have the calendar called.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. BUTLER. Let me call the attention of the acting majority leader to the Calendar No. 774, Senate bill 2253, to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. I wish to ask whether the Magnuson amendment to that measure is acceptable to the leadership.

Mr. CLEMENTS. It is my understanding that not only is it acceptable to the leadership, but it is also acceptable to the sponsors of the bill. I have no firm commitment from all the sponsors of the bill; but I can assure my friend, the Senator from Maryland, that the amendment is acceptable to me.

Mr. BUTLER. Is it the understanding of the Senator from Kentucky that the amendment will be acceptable to the sponsors of the bill, and that the bill as thus amended will be passed by the Senate?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I can not speak for all the sponsors of the bill. But as one of the sponsors of the bill, I can say that the amendment is satisfactory to me.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business for today, it stand adjourned until tomorrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 774, Senate bill 2253, to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title 1 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. It is desired to make the bill the unfinished business, and I ask unanimous consent for that purpose, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2253), to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title 1 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment.

VISIT OF SOVIET AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION, AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, a few moments ago, I was referring to the visit of the Soviet agricultural delegation. I now ask unanimous consent that the article to which I previously called attention—one which appeared in a recent issue of the New York Times—be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RUSSIANS IN IOWA EYE FARM PROFITS—GET FIRST GLIMPSE OF CORN AND SHOW GREAT INTEREST IN OWNER'S INCOME

(By Harrison E. Salisbury)

DES MOINES, July 18.—A 12-man Russian agricultural delegation got its first glimpse of Iowa's tall corn and fat hogs today and immediately started popping questions about the profit side of successful corn-hog economy.

For a group of Soviet officials and farm specialists dedicated to the principles of collective farming and a socialist state they displayed a surprising interest in the profit-and-loss side of midwestern agriculture.

Acting Agriculture Minister Vladimir V. Matskevich said, in reply to a direct question, that the Russians were very much interested in the effects the profit motive has on agriculture.

"We are looking at crops in terms of income from crops as well as at the crops themselves," he said. However, he declined to be drawn into a comparison of the relative merits of the capitalist and Socialist systems.

The Russians are here to study farming techniques, with particular stress on corn-hay production. An American group, simultaneously, is touring Russia.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that an article entitled "Reds Buy Grain in West as Farm Output Falters," which was published in the New York Herald Tribune on July 5, be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STASSEN REPORTS: REDS BUY GRAIN IN WEST AS FARM OUTPUT FALTERS

(By Jack Tait)

WASHINGTON, July 4.—East-West trade figures for 1954 reflect a faltering farm output in the Soviet bloc which forced Russia and its satellites for the first time to import grain on a large scale from the West.

This and other evidences of a strained economy within the Communist world and of the Soviet failure so far to gain an economic grip on underdeveloped areas were presented today in the sixth semiannual report to Congress of operations under the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951. The report was made public by Harold E. Stassen, who retired as director of the Foreign Operations Administration on Friday when the FOA was succeeded by the International Cooperation Administration.

The report, entitled "Soviet Bloc Economic Activities in the Free World," shows that in 1954 East-West trade in terms of value increased 15 percent over 1953. But this rise occurred principally during the first six months, and since restrictions on trade in strategic materials were eased in August 1954, there has been no spectacular expansion in East-West commerce.

In a letter of transmittal to Congress, Mr. Stassen said the Soviet bloc so far has failed "to divide free nations which are cooperating in the control of strategic materials." He said: "These nations, although willing to trade in peaceful wares, have not only refused to ship strategic materials but have strengthened their controls over war-potential items." The control program was tightened up last January.

The extent of Soviet economic activity in underdeveloped areas is grossly exaggerated by propaganda devices, the report said.

The report said that in the Soviet bloc last year domestic production was inadequate (and) chronic and acute problems plagued agriculture. Despite sizable increases in food imports, including a spectacular increase in meat imports by Russia, the Soviet consumer, the report said, is left pretty much where he was before—with lots of propaganda and not very much to eat or wear.

The big problem of the Soviet group, the report said, is to find enough exports to offset increased food and capital goods imports. Traditional exports in the past have been gathered from farm, forest, and mine. But now these products are being consumed at home.

Grain exports dropped from 2,875,000 tons in the 1952–1953 season to 1,256,000 tons in the 1953–1954 season, and, the report said, prospects for the 1954–1955 season are no better.

One of the most interesting of all changes in the pattern of Soviet bloc imports, the report said, is the recent influx of bread grains from the free world. This is especially interesting because eastern Europe has traditionally relied upon grain as its leading export.

The Soviet Union has become the world's third largest meat buyer and the world's second largest butter buyer.

Agriculture has been "sick" in Russia and has fallen off badly in the satellites, the report said. The difficulty in the satellites, it said, has been caused by imposition of a Communist-collectivization program.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in showing the Soviet farm leaders around our farms in the Midwest, and in demonstrating to them our modern farm

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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CONTENTS

Animal diseases.....7	Forestry.....9	Research.....8,39
Appropriations.....1,11,18	Labor, farm.....25	Rice.....25
Budget and accounting...13	Lands.....4,24,25,29	Roads.....9,32
CCC.....25,35	Legislative program..10,27	Salt-water research.....39
Conservation.....38	Minerals.....10	Security.....22
Daylight saving.....34	Minimum wage.....2	Surplus commodities..12,28
Education.....16	Nominations.....19	Taxation.....23
Electrification.....15,36	Personnel.....20,33,37	Tobacco.....25
Farm loans.....3	Price supports.....26	Trade agreements.....21
Finance.....6	Property.....5,23,30	Veterans' benefits.....16
Foreign aid.....11,27	Reclamation.....17,36	Wheat.....14,31
Foreign trade.....12		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to increase funds for Public Law 480. Senate committee reported mutual security appropriation bill. Senate committee ordered reported bills to permit sales of certain CCC stocks without restriction; transfer title 3 lands to Clemson College; amend rice quota law; extend Mexican farm labor program; authorize CCC to process foods for donation; exchange USDA and State employees; and amend tobacco allotments-quotas law. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. House passed minimum wage bill. House committee reported bills to provide additional authority for insurance of farm loans, consolidate experiment station authorizations, permit importation of livestock in Virgin Islands, and provide for disposition of Bankhead-Jones lands.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5046, the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Departments appropriation bill (pp. 9504-6, 9521-8). This bill is now ready for the President.

2. MINIMUM WAGE. Passed with amendment S. 2168, raising the minimum wage to $1 per hour effective March 1, 1956. The amendment to S. 2168 consisted of inserting the language of H. R. 7214, which was subsequently laid on the table. After passing S. 2168, the House asked for a conference, and the conferees were appointed (pp. 9528-53). Rep. Barden spoke in opposition to the $1 increase, alleging that it would further the price spread affecting the farmer (pp. 9537-8), while Rep. Hays, Ark., felt that the increase would adversely affect the small farmer (p. 9551). Reps. Christopher and McCarthy believed that the problem of the farmer was not a result of any minimum wage regulations, but rather a result of negligence on the part of USDA (pp. 9540-1).

3. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6914, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, to modify, clarify, and provide additional authority for insurance of loans (H. Rept. 1276) (p. 9563).

4. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6815, providing for the orderly disposition of submarginal lands acquired under Title 3 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (H. Rept. 1296) (p. 9564).

The O'Brien subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 5299, to authorize the establishment of the Virgin Islands National Park (p. D745).

5. PROPERTY. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 1210, providing a 5 year limitation on the period of leases of space for Federal agencies in D. C. (p. 9564).

The Brooks subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 7227, to make civil defense organizations eligible to receive property declared surplus by Government agencies (p. D744).

6. FINANCE. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 1894, providing for participation of the U. S. in the International Finance Corporation (H. Rept. 1299) (p. 9564).

7. ANIMAL DISEASES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 116(to restore, in modified form, ARS authority to control the importation of livestock and poultry into the Virgin Islands (H. Rept. 1295) (p. 9564).

8. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 1759, providing for the consolidation of appropriated funds for the support of agricultural experiment stations in the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico (H. Rept. 1298) (p. 9564).

9. ROADS. The Public Works Committee ordered reported H. R. 7474, the Federal-aid highway construction bill, which includes items for forest roads (p. D746).

10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader outlined the legislative program for the balance of the week as follows: Today, H. R. 5614, to amend the Communications Act of 1934, and H. R. 6373, extension of the Mineral Program Act. "With the completion of those two bills, that will complete the legislative program for this week. ... I expect they reasonably may be (completed) (and) ... I shall then ask unanimous consent for the House to go over until Monday (July 25)"

SENATE

11. FOREIGN AID. The Appropriations Committee reported, during adjournment on July 19, H. R. 7224, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1956 (S. Rept. 1033) (p. D739).

12. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Passed, with an amendment by Sen. Eastland in the nature of a substitute, S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480 (pp. 9489-97). As passed, the bill increases the funds available under Public Law 480 from $700 million to $1.5 billion, with a provision that such ceiling not be apportioned to limit the value of the goods within that amount which can be sold for foreign currencies in any year. It gives this Department authority to determine the nations with which agreements for the sale of goods shall be made, and to determine the commodities and the quantities.

13. BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING. Received from the Hoover Commission a report of its task force on budget and accounting in the U. S. Government; to Government Operations Committee (p. 9469).

H. R. 1877. An act for the relief of Roberto Fantuzzi;

H. R. 1878. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gertrud Maria Schurhoff;

H. R. 1887. An act for the relief of Dr. Tsi Au Li (Tsi Gziou Li), Ru Ping Ll, Teh Yu Li (a minor), and Teh Chu Li (a minor);

H. R. 1907. An act for the relief of James Wilson;

H. R. 1976. An act for the relief of Luigi Tomasella;

H. R. 2273. An act for the relief of Der Chuck Yee and Wu Mei On;

H. R. 2278. An act for the relief of Consuelo Calderon de Villarreal;

H. R. 2342. An act for the relief of Robert B. Cooper;

H. R. 2466. An act for the relief of Marino and Giselda Proni;

H. R. 2467. An act for the relief of Ivo and Elia Monari;

H. R. 2525. An act for the relief of Madiros Kebabjian;

H. R. 2788. An act for the relief of Miguel Sandoval-Michel (also known as Arturo Rodriguez-Gomez);

H. R. 2945. An act for the relief of Joan Frances Feeley;

H. R. 3063. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the Bartlett Springs Co. and certain others;

H. R. 3073. An act for the relief of Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co.;

H. R. 3349. An act for the relief of Osamu Ikeda;

H. R. 3373. An act for the relief of Mrs. Zella K. Thissell;

H. R. 3501. An act for the relief of Nisan Sarkis Giritliyan and Virgin Giritliyan;

H. R. 3845. An act for the relief of Guillermo Pedraza;

H. R. 3856. An act for the relief of Leopoldine Simonettl;

H. R. 3956. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Rotics Whitney;

H. R. 4852. An act for the relief of Joseph Gangeml and Anthony Gangemi;

H. R. 4867. An act for the relief of Helmuth S. Heyl;

H. R. 4970. An act for the relief of Edeltraudt Margot Gallagher, nee Hackelberg;

H. R. 5546. An act for the relief of Francisca Alemany;

H. R. 5767. An act for the relief of Sally S. Shulman or Zeli Sholman;

H. R. 6002. An act for the relief of Helene Rapp;

H. R. 6036. An act for the relief of Mrs. Florentine Klntzel;

H. R. 6078. An act for the relief of Alison MacBride;

H. R. 6158. An act for the relief of the estate of Carlo de Luca;

H. R. 6532. An act for the relief of John William Scholtes;

H. R. 6790. An act for the relief of Anna K. McQuilkin; and

H. R. 6896. An act for the relief of Luisa Guldi Miller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1539. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ruthe Graves Messer; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 4508. An act for the relief of Henry T. Quisenberry; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

H. R. 6794. An act to authorize certain members and former members of the Armed Forces of the United States to accept and wear decorations, and supporting documents conferred upon them by the Government of the Philippines; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 7029. An act to establish a Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Dudley C. Sharp, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, vice John Roger Lewis, resigned, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

William C. Kern, of Indiana, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner, vice James M. Mead.

By Mr. SMATHERS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

John A. Hall, of California, to be Director of Locomotive Inspection; reported adversely.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the calendar will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Marion B. Folsom, of New York, to be Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of H. Chapman Rose, of Ohio, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Foreign Service.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Service nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and, without objection, the nominations in the Foreign Service are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

EXTENSION OF PROVISIONS OF TITLE 12 OF THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 741) to extend the provisions of title 12 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to war risk insurance, for an additional 5 years, which were, in line 3, to strike out "12" and insert "XII", and to amend the title so as to read: "An act to extend the provisions of title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to war risk insurance, for an additional 5 years."

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT, AS AMENDED

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1855) to amend the Federal Airport Act; as amended, which were, on page 2, lines 9 and 10, to strike out "At least 3 months prior to the close of each fiscal year, the" and insert "The"; on page 2, line 11, to strike out "prepare and revise annually" and insert "prepare, and thereafter, at least 3 months prior to the close of each fiscal year, to revise,"; on page 3, line 12, to strike out "$60,000,000" and insert "$40,000,000"; on page 3, line 13, to strike out "a like sum" and insert "the sum of $60,000,000"; on page 3, line 23, to strike out "$3,000,000" and insert "$2,500,000", and on page 3, line 24, to strike out "a like sum" and insert "the sum of $3,000,000."

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I suggest that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2253) to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment on page 3, after the word "of", to strike out "this act" and insert

"the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480, 83d Congress) is amended—

(1) by striking out "in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States"; and

(2) by striking out "to promote collective strength, and to foster in other ways the foreign policy of the United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "and to promote collective strength."

SEC. 2. Section 103 (b) of such act is amended by striking out "$700 million" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,500 million. This limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country, but shall be considered as an objective as well as a limitation, to be reached as rapidly as possible so long as the purposes of this act can be achieved within the safeguards established."

SEC. 3. Section 106 of such act is amended by inserting before the first sentence thereof, the following: "To provide authority commensurate with the responsibility assigned to him in Executive Order 10560 of September 9, 1954, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized (1) to determine the surplus agricultural commodities and the quantities thereof that may be offered for sale under this act, (2) to determine the nations with whom agreements should be negotiated, and (3) to determine the commodities and quantities thereof and the uses of the funds that accrue therefrom, which may be included in the negotiations with each such country, with the advice of other agencies of government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this act."

SEC. 4. The act of March 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 500), as amended by the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1987), and the act of August 26, 1954 (68 Stat. 832), shall not apply to transactions under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. THYE, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. CLEMENTS, and Mr. ANDERSON, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert the following:

That section 103 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 is amended by striking out "$700 million" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,500,000,000. This limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country, but shall be considered as an objective as well as a limitation, to be reached as rapidly as possible so long as the purposes of this act can be achieved within the safeguards established."

SEC. 2. Section 106 of such act is amended by adding the following: "The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated, and to determine the commodities and quantites thereof which may be included in the negotiations with each country after advising with other agencies of Government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this act."

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the principal difference between my amendment and the bill is that the bill would make the Cargo Preference Act, which was passed last year, inapplicable to sales for foreign currency under title I of Public Law 480. The bill also would strike from Public Law 480 the provision that the sale of agricultural commodities shall be in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States. I think such a deletion would be meaningless. It was proposed in order to obtain the support of the executive branch of the Government.

My amendment will increase the funds available under Public Law 480 from $700 million to $1.5 billion, with a provision that such ceiling not be apportioned to limit the value of the goods within that amount which can be sold for foreign currencies in any year. This year, at the instance of the State Department, the ceiling was placed at $453 million, which stymied the effect of the act.

Under another provision, the Secretary of Agriculture is given authority to determine the nations with which agreements for the sale of goods under Public Law 480 shall be made, and to determine the commodities and the quantities thereof. In other words, it places the responsibility in the Department of Agriculture, where it belongs, and takes that responsibility from the State Department, an agency which has attempted to destroy the act. It provides that the Secretary of Agriculture must consult with other agencies of Government, but that the decision shall be that of the Secretary of Agriculture.

We think this is a good bill. It has been endorsed by the executive departments; and if there is any opposition, I do not know of it.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. It is a fact that under the terms of the bill, if enacted, the Secretary of Agriculture would have the sole authority to determine the primary matters to be covered by negotiations under the act. It is my belief that the proposed change would be for the better; it would permit administration of the act as we originally contemplated. Congress has already enacted a law creating the positions of agricultural attachés. These attachés, who are charged with the duty to seek expanding markets for our farm commodities, are located throughout the world. I believe that those attachés will have a better opportunity to dispose of some of our farm surpluses if the principal matters to be negotiated are determined by the Agriculture Department instead of the Department of State.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I realize that there may be some who will perhaps be inclined to question the advisability of giving this authority to the Department of Agriculture. However, it is my understanding that the Department of Agriculture and the State Department have an understanding on this subject. We are very fortunate in that, at last, the State Department and the Department of Agriculture appear to be working in harmony, and both directing their efforts toward expanding the exportation of surplus American farm commodities.

As the Senator from Mississippi has said, the limitation of $453 million placed on the amount of business which could be done in surplus commodities this year proved to be a little low, although at the time it was fixed it was thought it was more than could possibly be moved in that length of time.

We have now, within less than a year, nearly used up the $700 million in allowable business for a 3-year period. Certainly, so far as the act requires that these commodities may not displace existing normal trade, but must be used to build up business where it did not previously exist, we are very fortunate indeed that we have been able to make as much progress as we have made. If this bill is enacted, we shall be able to expand the business of selling surplus farm commodities and building up permanent markets where we had none before. The bill is a good one.

Mr. EASTLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. AIKEN. Personally I am sorry that one section of it had to be deleted, but I realize that we must get a bill through before Congress adjourns, and it was practical politics to eliminate that section.

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes. We could not get a bill through if we left the cargo preference provision in it.

Probably I have been derelict in my duty. The distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] appointed me as chairman of a subcommittee which held extensive hearings. The bill was reported. We considered the cargo-preference provision in a cursory manner, but we did not hold extensive hearings and develop all the facts.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. In that connection, when the bill was reported to the Senate it was my understanding that the subcommittee had held full hearings on the 50–50 cargo provision, and on the basis of that understanding I answered letters which I had received from quite a few shippers throughout the country and told them that the subcommittee had already considered the question.

When I consulted further with the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, I learned that the consideration of that question by the subcommittee had been only incidental. I have already received a number of requests asking that full hearings be held on that subject. It is my opinion that full hearings should be held, so the committee can get all the

information it can. However, our time is short. Full hearings on cargo-preference provisions, as contained in the present law, could not be held in the short time remaining before adjournment. Since revisions in the substantive portions of Public Law 480 are urgently required this year, the decision was made with the consent of most of the members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to strike section 4 from the bill, as has been explained by the Senator from Mississippi. Thus, the 50–50 shipping clause remains in status quo. I feel that this is the only fair thing we can do. In view of the fact that past hearings on the provision have been but cursory, as the Senator from Mississippi has indicated, I certainly do not desire to have the repealing provision included in the pending bill. I am pleased to report that the majority of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry agreed and approved the present amendment which strikes section 4.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. In view of what we hope is nearness to the end of the session, it may have been a good practical decision to eliminate that provision. Nevertheless, the fact is—and I am sure it can be amply proved—that the 50–50 shipping provision with respect to surplus American farm commodities has cost us a great deal of business which we might have had with foreign countries.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show that no Member of this body is stronger for the repeal of that provision than I am.

Mr. AIKEN. I agree with that provision. I think we made a mistake in applying that provision to sales which are made to foreign countries for their own currency. I do not particularly object to it as it applies to the "giveaway" cargo, but when we sell to another country and that country pays for the goods in money with respect to which we expect to recover full value, that country should be permitted to get the cargo at the least possible expense to it.

Mr. EASTLAND. I think it is a mistake to apply that provision to the "giveaway" cargoes. The distinguished senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], placed the facts in the RECORD showing that the rates on goods which were given away have been increased.

Mr. AIKEN. They have been increased as much as 300 percent.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to give assurance that if a similar bill comes before us next year, we shall go into the question of the 50–50 cargo preference provision. That will probably be done in January or February of next year. As a matter of fact, we are now considering quite a number of bills dealing with support prices for agricultural products. It is my hope to touch upon the subject of cargo preference during the fall of this year or perhaps early next year, so as to give ample opportunity to shippers to come before us and make their case.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I wish to express my complete accord with what has been said as to the desirability of eliminating the 50–50 cargo provision with reference to the sale of commodities for foreign currencies. It is my opinion that the sale of surplus commodities for foreign currencies is the most practical way to have a two-price system operate. I take some credit for having suggested the use of foreign currencies in connection with the sale of our surplus commodities in dealing with the situation which developed in Korea; and I am glad to see the extent to which it is being developed, and glad to support the pending legislation, which proposes to increase the authorized amount.

We have tried to apply the principle in military construction. In the military public works bill of a year ago we established authority for the Secretary of Defense to utilize foreign currencies in the acquisition of some foreign military installations.

We have had a report on that activity this year by assistant Secretary of Defense Floete. He told us that he found some difficulties at first in getting the method to operate, but that it is now working. He reported to us on various contracts which had been negotiated and on others under negotiation.

Having in mind this utilization for the acquisition of some of our military needs abroad, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, who is in charge of the bill, whether he believes there will be any difficulty or problem created by the proposed amendment to section 106. I refer to the following provision:

SEC. 3. Section 106 of such act is amended by inserting before the first sentence thereof, the following: "To provide authority commensurate with the responsibility assigned to him in Executive Order 10560 of September 9, 1954, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized (1) to determine the surplus agricultural commodities and the quantities thereof that may be offered for sale under this act, (2) to determine the nations with whom agreements should be negotiated, and (3) to determine the commodities and quantities thereof and the uses of the funds that accrue therefrom, which may be included in the negotiations with each such country, with the advice of other agencies of government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this act."

Mr. AIKEN. I point out to the Senator from South Dakota that the provision has been rewritten, and it is somewhat different now. The new provision eliminates some of the language read by the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I read from the text of the amendment handed to me by the distinguished Senator from Vermont. It would make the section read:

SEC. 2. Section 106 of such act is amended by adding the following: "The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated, and to determine the commodities and quantities thereof which may be included in the negotiations with each country after advising with other agencies of Government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this act."

I note that the language eliminates the uses to which the funds which would accrue therefrom may be put. However, it still would leave with the Secretary of Agriculture authority to determine the nations with which agreements may be negotiated.

In the negotiations which have been conducted thus far for the acquisition of our foreign military needs, one of the most successful fields has been Spain. Would the language proposed give the Secretary of Agriculture authority over the Secretary of Defense in negotiating with the Government of Spain, for example, for the sale of these commodities?

Mr. EASTLAND. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Vermont at this point.

Mr. AIKEN. The Secretary of State has the final say on making trades with foreign countries.

Mr. EASTLAND. No; the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. AIKEN. They are made through the State Department. The Secretary of Agriculture determines the kind of commodities which are available in surplus. Under the bill, if passed, he could determine the countries to whom we might sell.

Mr. EASTLAND. And the quantities.

Mr. AIKEN. And the quantities. Cooperation between the State Department and the Department of Agriculture is still absolutely necessary, or we will not do any business at all.

Mr. EASTLAND. Let us understand the matter. The authority is in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill places it there. The State Department has agreed to that provision.

Mr. AIKEN. But the State Department consummates the final deal.

Mr. EASTLAND. The Secretary of Agriculture must consult with the State Department and with other interested departments.

Let us take wheat as an example. When a sale of wheat is negotiated, before it is announced, the State Department consults every other wheat exporting nation in the world and finds out if they have any objections. That is one of the provisions we are trying to remove.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am glad to have that eliminated.

Mr. EASTLAND. Another case deals with rice. The Japanese people do not like yellow rice. They want white rice. The Filipinos also want white rice. The policy of the State Department is not to sell American rice in the Orient. That is a decision which the Secretary of Agriculture should make. I do not believe it is right and I do not believe it is just that the rice farmer of California should pay for the entire oriental foreign policy of the United States Government.

We have a great Army overseas. In Asia that Army was buying butter from New Zealand. In Europe, the Army was buying butter from Holland and Denmark. At the same time we were storing surplus butter in caves which the taxpayers already owned. The State Department took the position that the

American farmer and the American Government should not sell surplus butter to our Armed Forces overseas, but instead should buy it from New Zealand and Denmark.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Of course that was ridiculous.

Mr. EASTLAND. The question went before the Francis Committee, and it was decided against the State Department. An appeal was taken directly to the President, and the President upheld the Agriculture Department, and let the butter be used by the Army. All that takes time. Therefore it is necessary to place the authority under title I of Public Law 480 in one agency, which is sympathetic with the program and is sympathetic with promoting markets for American farm products. That is the reason the Secretary of Agriculture, while he may listen to the objections of the State Department, must have the power of decision.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I certainly appreciate the point the distinguished Senator from Mississippi is making. As a matter of fact, when I was chairman of the Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction of the Committee on Armed Services in the 83d Congress, and sought to make it possible to utilize surplus commodities in providing for some of our military needs overseas, I ran into such a stone wall in the same area the Senator from Mississippi has mentioned, that I asked the State Department, the Defense Department, and the Department of Agriculture to send representatives to a meeting of the committee.

We had those representatives in the committee room. Even when we had them in the same room, we found it was difficult to get them to agree on a course of action.

Therefore I wrote a letter to the President of the United States. I told him I felt it would take his influence at the top level to get them to agree to implement any program of that sort.

Mr. EASTLAND. Let me make it clear that the sales of butter to the armed services to which the Senator from Mississippi has referred were not made under Public Law 480. However, the example shows the intention and the philosophy which control the State Department. That is why we should place the matter in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The record of the subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services will show that the representative of the Defense Department, Construction Division, who first came before the committee, said he did not want to bother with the matter so far as Spain was concerned, because at most only a few million dollars of surplus commodities would be sold there. Actually the negotiations resulted in between $30 million and $40 million worth sold to Spain. I recognize it takes a little patience to work out these matters.

I wish to address a specific inquiry to the Senator in charge of the bill. I have in my hand the conference report on the Military Construction Act of 1955, which I believe the President has recently signed.

I read as follows:

SEC. 407. In addition to family housing otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense is authorized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise, family housing for occupancy as public quarters in foreign countries through housing projects which utilize foreign currencies to a value not in excess of $100 million acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480, 83d Cong.) or through other commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. EASTLAND. The Senator is referring to the application to be made of foreign currency, under Public Law 480. This bill will not touch the disposition of foreign currencies. The President of the United States has designated the Department of Agriculture, the State Department, the Treasury Department, and, probaby, the Department of Defense to handle that. I do not know whether the Department of Defense is included; but the agencies which he has designated will still determine the uses to which the foreign currencies are put. That authority is not lodged in the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the amendment curtail the ability of the Defense Department to negotiate agreements?

Mr. EASTLAND. It has nothing to do with it. It does not touch the disposition of foreign currencies.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The Senator means that the Secretary of Agriculture will handle the sales and their conversion into foreign currencies, which can then be made available to the Secretary of Defense?

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes; under the present law, as the President of the United States has directed.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The Military Construction Act further provides that the Department of Defense shall pay the Commodity Credit Corporation from appropriations otherwise available——

Mr. EASTLAND. Of course, the law prescribes how the funds shall be used and how payment is made to the Commodity Credit Corporation. This bill has nothing to do with that.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In other words, then, this language, the Senator thinks, will facilitate, rather than limit the conversion, so to speak, of surplus commodities, into foreign currencies which, in turn, may be applied to our military accounts overseas.

Mr. EASTLAND. Certainly, because we shall have more foreign currencies under this bill. The President will direct how it shall be spent.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation of this bill coming from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, because, as I have said previously, the sale of surplus commodities for foreign currencies is a practical way to make a two-price system work.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I think it is extremely regrettable that the substitute which has been reported does not eliminate the preference clause on shipping. In the hearing which was conducted by the able Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], there was a statement by the Oregon Wheat Growers' League and the Oregon Wheat Commission. I ask unanimous consent to have a portion of that statement inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the portion of the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

One of the most serious handicaps to 480 appears to be developing as a result of the Butler amendment. As you all know, the Butler amendment requires that 50 percent of all United States commodities which are exported under foreign-aid programs must be carried in American ships. When this amendment was passed in Congress, the farm organizations did not oppose it because they did not realize at the time what effect it would have. The way it has worked out, however, it could seriously cripple our export program.

The first way it hinders the program is that it costs more to ship products in United States ships. For that reason, the United States has agreed to pay the freight on all 480 shipments handled by American bottoms. The money to pay this freight comes out of 480 appropriations. A qualified person in the United States Department of Agriculture has estimated that it could take about 27 percent of the money appropriated for 480 to pay freight costs to American shipping lines.

This means about $190 million intended for export of agricultural commodities will go to a handful of shipping companies which only operate some 76 tramp steamers and hire about 4,000 men. This is an outright subsidy to the steamship lines which is going to be charged to agriculture.

In addition to the loss of millions of dollars which could be used to sell our wheat and other commodities, the Butler amendment has made it increasingly difficult to make foreign-aid sales. Many importing countries have their own merchant fleets and want to use them. Also, there are only about 25 American tramp freighters operating in the Pacific Ocean. If Japan and India sign 480 agreements this year, it would be impossible to ship all of the wheat they would agree to take and carry half of it in American bottoms at a reasonable rate.

We respectfully request the members of this committee to give consideration to the effect of the Butler amendment on Public Law 480. We are not opposed to subsidies if they are necessary for American shipping companies, but they should not be charged to agriculture or allowed to cripple our export program.

Mr. ANDERSON. It will be noted that the statement says:

One of the most serious handicaps to 480 appears to be developing as a result of the Butler amendment.

The statement points out that it costs more to ship products in United States ships, and for that reason the United States has agreed to pay the freight on all 480 shipments handled by American bottoms.

All through the testimony there was the same problem of not being able to implement the program because of the higher cost.

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry sat in the old Supreme Court chamber and worked hard on the bill. I should like to commend everyone who participated in it. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from

Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] all worked very hard to try to get a bill that would be satisfactory to all concerned.

It has been said that it does not make any great difference. But it does, Mr. President. A newspaper story published early this spring reads as follows:

DANES BALK AT BUYING SURPLUS IN UNITED STATES SHIPS

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—Denmark has refused to buy $7 million worth of United States surplus foodstuffs because half of it must be shipped in American ships.

A Danish purchase of American surplus food last November brought protests from local shipowners because of the United States shipping regulation.

Turning down the latest American offer, the Danish Government said yesterday it felt that trade in the free world should flow freely and that shipping should not be subjected to clauses reserving special rights for any nation.

The American Farm Bureau at its convention opposed the cargo preference for United States-flag ships because it impairs our markets. The actual fact is that it brings the tramp steamers a few million dollars, but it costs American agriculture hundreds of millions of dollars. It simply does not make any sense. The committee, under the direction of the able Senator from Mississippi, struck it from the bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico that I should be glad to join with him or with any other Senator in an effort to eliminate it, if we cannot do it in this way.

Mr. ANDERSON. As soon as we come back into session in January we shall consider this problem and try to handle it. I do not think the surplus situation will get any better between now and January. This morning's newspapers refer to cotton tops being up 50 cents a bale. On 11 million bales that represents from $5 million to $8 million, which comes out of the American farmer. In part it is due to the cargo preference we have written into the bill. We do it every time, and it remains in because some one says we will have a long fight if we eliminate it. I think we had better have the long fight and eliminate it.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I wish to commend the Senator from New Mexico for the statement he has just made with reference to the cargo preference clause. I think it is important not only to agriculture in this Nation but to the taxpayers as a whole. We should look into the matter while we have an opportunity to dispose of some of the surplus commodities which are costing the taxpayers money. Here we have an opportunity to dispose of some goods, and we destroy that opportunity by reason of the preference clause.

Mr. ANDERSON. I thank the Senator from Kansas, whose interest in farming I have known for a long time.

Mr. President, some years ago Prof. John Black, of Harvard, made a study of the effect of surpluses, and it became my privilege not only to study it carefully, but to require the Department of Agriculture to start checking the figures he had used. He pointed out that a surplus of 5 percent can drop the price 10 percent, and a surplus of 10 percent can drop the price 25 percent.

Congress tried to arrange ways of disposing of surpluses. The Senator from South Dakota suggested ways, and other Members of this body have been interested in the same subject. We allow a preference provision to destroy the program, and we always come back to the idea that we will take care of it later. We cannot calculate the cost to the American farmer by counting the number of bushels sold. We shall have an 11-million bale carryover of cotton. We have tried to move the cotton.

Mr. President, I wish I had time to pay the kind of a tribute I should like to pay to the able Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], who has never given up trying to solve the problem of moving surplus cotton. I join with him in the endeavors he makes to get it done. We should not hamper the effort again as it has been hampered before.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The able Senator from New Mexico is a good businessman in his own right. Does he know of any situation where a business firm finds itself with a large inventory in any particular line of goods and determines upon having a special sale to dispose of it, and then insists that a person can buy any of the goods at the inventory sale only if the purchaser will let the seller deliver the article in some sort of a subsidized operation at a high transportation cost?

Mr. ANDERSON. No, I may say to the Senator from South Dakota, I do not know of any, and neither does he, because that is not the way business is done.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Or deny the right of a purchaser to come and get what he buys.

Mr. ANDERSON. I should think we would welcome someone who would come and get a commodity when we have too much of it.

The Commission on Foreign Economic Policy—and I do not intend to go into this in great detail—in its report to the President and the Congress, January 1954, page 69, had this to say:

The Commission recommends that the statutory provisions requiring use of United States vessels for shipments financed by loans or grants of the United States Government and its agencies be repealed and that support sufficient to maintain a merchant marine adequate to our national requirements be provided by direct means, such as those provided for under the Merchant Marine Shipping Act of 1936.

That is the way to attack the problem, if we want to solve it. We ought to handle the matter by the proper route, not by a route which is depriving the American farmer, day by day, of the proper protection.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think the explanation which was offered by the chairman of the committee and the chairman of the subcommittee was perfectly sound and valid. I do not wish to go into the merits or demerits of the so-called section 4. The senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], who is interested in the subject, is not present now; and many other Senators also have expressed some interest in the subject over the years. But I think the point which they make, namely, that this provision was written into the law by Congress on, I think, 8 different occasions, in 1 form or another, is well taken. The only point was, as I understand, that since the provision is a part of the statute, they felt that, rather than to jeopardize the bill, they were at least entitled to have full hearings, so that a complete presentation might be made.

I think that is entirely valid; and the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has indicated, as have the members of the subcommittee, also, that early in the next session they will be prepared to extend hearings to the various groups which are interested.

But it is also important that the American merchant marine be kept on the high seas, so far as the national defense is concerned. I am certain the Senator from New Mexico would be the first to agree to that point.

A great many representatives of organized labor have expressed deep interest in this provision, and desire to have an opportunity to be heard before section 4 is stricken.

I think, under the circumstances, that the judgment of the committee and the subcommittee was sound in offering the substitute. I hope the substitute will be adopted in the form recommended by the committee, and that the committee, in orderly fashion, will then proceed to accord full hearings to both sides, so that the subject can be adequately explored.

Mr. ANDERSON. The able minority leader has made a speech to which I, myself, could well subscribe. I say to him, however, that the question always comes up in this way. All I am hoping to do is direct sufficient attention to it so that the next time the matter is considered we will be certain to have before us a bill which has been the subject of proper hearings.

If I had thought the fact that hearings had not been held would mean that it would be necessary to accept a section of a bill to which itself we have all subscribed, I would have suggested that we not be in a hurry with the bill, but should have hearings. I think it is tragic that each time the matter comes up we are confronted with the same situation.

It is quite true that this provision has been placed in the law 6, 7, or 8 times. Each time, what is the answer? Just as

we are about to pass the bill, some Member rises and asks, "But you are for America, are you not?" Let us provide that half must move in American bottoms.

The bill will give the American farmer a chance. In this language we have tried to say that the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the right to move the surpluses in whatever way he desires. I subscribe to that. I think it is necessary to give the Secretary the authority to sell and to move the surpluses for the benefit of the American farmer. But when that authority is given to the Secretary, his hands must not be tied by saying that shipments must be made in American bottoms, because such a program will upset the purchasers in other lands.

What I am hopeful of is that we will take some sort of high resolve and make certain that this situation will not happen again.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. There seems to be an impression that the 50–50 provision has been in the law for the past 7 or 8 years. It is not my understanding that the 50–50 provision, which we are now discussing, has been in the law for that length of time. There has been a 50–50 provision in the law as it affects contributions to needy persons in other countries.

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. But I do not recall that it had been in the law until 1 or 2 years ago. It provides that when a nation buys from us and pays for what they buy with their own money, they should then be required to have half of the shipment made in American bottoms.

Mr. ANDERSON. The Senator is correct. That is what has interfered with the program.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I congratulate the Senator from New Mexico on the clear-cut statement he has made on the subject this afternoon. When S. 2253 was reported, I was happy to be associated as a cosponsor of the bill. I did not cosponsor the amendment, for the very good reason stated by the Senator from New Mexico today. I am afraid that what we are doing, under the guise of a bill to help American farmers by disposing of agricultural surpluses, is to write legislation in fact which is primarily devised to help tramp shippers throughout the country and a few favored American shipping companies.

Mr. EASTLAND. How could that possibly be true?

Mr. MUNDT. As the Senator from New Mexico has pointed out in the case of Denmark and other countries which would be happy to buy our agricultural surpluses, such countries would find themselves unable to do so if they had to pay the extra high cost of shipping in American bottoms, because American shipping costs are beyond their ability to pay.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Does not the Senator from South Dakota recognize the fact that there are all kinds of countries and all kinds of currencies?

In one case, a country might have hard currency, and the difference in cost would mean very little to the country concerned as to whether they purchased in their own currency or purchased in American dollars.

Actually what we are doing in this case is to support legislation which has heretofore been passed. I think there is great merit to the provision, because we hope that some day the currencies of the world will be stabilized.

What we are doing is to supplement currencies which, in many cases, are very soft currencies, and are not exchangeable, in fact, for American dollars. We are using a little poetic license when we say that other countries are purchasing with their own dollars. To the extent that they are furnishing pieces of paper, that is true.

But I think, under the circumstances, certainly before language is taken out of the basic act, which, if I am not mistaken, has been approved on three separate occasions by a yea and nay vote, the representatives of the various countries which have an equitable interest in the matter should have an opportunity to appear before the committee and participate, so that both sides can be heard.

That is the reason why I understand the chairman of the committee and the chairman of the subcommittee have presented a substitute.

Mr. ANDERSON. If the Senator from South Dakota will permit me to yield at this time to the Senator from Florida, I shall appreciate it, because I have scheduled a meeting of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to begin at 2 o'clock, and I wanted to make two or three further observations before leaving the floor. I shall of course, allow the Senator to conclude his statement.

Mr. MUNDT. Certainly I have no reluctance about having the question threshed out thoroughly in committee. I think it should be threshed out on the floor, also, and be made Senate policy.

I point out that this shipping preference amendment is usually added on the floor, without hearings having been held. Certainly what is done on the floor of the Senate should be subject to the basic right of repeal on the floor of the Senate, without the holding of hearings.

Mr. ANDERSON. I think that is a very good point. The Senator is correct. This amendment has never been offered within a committee. No committee ever would report it. It is always submitted at the end of the debate, just as the Senate is in a hurry to dispose of the bill. Then the amendment is presented with the statement that it must be agreed to.

If Senators will refer to the hearings on the cargo preference bill, S. 3233, in the 83d Congress, 2d session, pages 23, 24, and 25, they will find the expressions of Norway, Sweden, and country after country on this subject. I shall quote one line from one such statement:

> The Norwegian Government is of the opinion that restrictions in the form of cargo preference measures of any kind are detrimental to international trade and commerce.

This amendment has been holding up bills regularly.

I now yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I find myself in very strong agreement, in the main, with the position the Senator from New Mexico has taken. I certainly agree with him that the matter of applying the 50–50 provision to title I of public law 480 was a very great departure from the application of the provision to laws enacted before that time which had to do with giving relief or aid. If the 50–50 shipping provision had been applied only to title II, which has to do with aid, we would have been following the precedent previously established.

Mr. ANDERSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. But after we passed the bill, which was signed by the President only in July of last year, additional steps were taken to those we had taken before, because in title I, which has to do with the disposing of American agricultural surpluses, through sales for foreign currency, the shipping provision has operated as a handicap to the carrying out of our purpose.

I happen to know, from a recent experience, of an important industry of my own State, that the application of the provision has operated as a severe handicap. Prior to World War II we supplied practically all of the canned grapefruit hearts used by the United Kingdom. In 1 year the shipments went as high as 1¾ million cases. We have been unable to get them to buy any canned grapefruit hearts under this act, or, for that matter, to acquire any under the Mutual Security Act, because of their irritation following the application of the 50–50 shipping requirement.

They say to us, and it is extremely hard to meet the argument, "If you are trying to increase to prewar proportions your trade in the product in which you are interested and which we need, why should you require us to break our commercial habits, and to ignore the fact that we have very large numbers of ships available ourselves to transport our purchases, in order to help your agricultural industry in its very worthy objective?" It is hard to meet that argument.

Mr. ANDERSON. It is not only hard; it is impossible.

Mr. HOLLAND. I come from a maritime State, whereas none of the other Senators who have addressed themselves to this question today do. I do not have to make any apologies to the maritime interests. I recall that I recently handled a bill on the Senate floor which provided an operating subsidy of $115 million, for fiscal year 1956, for the maritime interests of the Nation, in order to offset the difficulties they encounter in competing with foreign shipping interests, and we came out of conference with a provision for $110 million. Important subsidies were provided, likewise, having to do with granting assistance in connection with the construction of new ships.

It seems to me we have a case in which we are within our rights in defending agriculture, that branch of our economy which has been hurt the worst by developments in international trade since World War II, by giving it a chance to reestablish and regain foreign trade, which does not depend on grants, but in which we ask the people to trade with us in their own currency.

We think we are right when we ask the maritime interests to recognize this as proper, and that in attempting to increase markets for our products, agriculture should have a right to consider the habits and practices of foreign nations.

I regret it was necessary to have to strike out section 4 of the pending bill. However, in view of the recent adverse vote in the House of Representatives and the short time remaining in this session, I reluctantly agreed to the striking of this particular section from the bill. I shall certainly join the Senator from New Mexico and other Senators at the first possible opportunity in the new session in an effort to take this handicap off the back of agriculture, which is entitled to regain foreign markets it has not been able to get back since the end of World War II.

Mr. ANDERSON. The Senator from Florida struck at the heart of the problem when he used one word, and said there was "irritation." The Senator from South Dakota struck the right note when he referred to the matter of delivery. I agree with the able Senator from Florida and with other Senators that there is a handicap, but I hope that in January the problem will be taken care of, because it has cost American agriculture a terrific price which is not necessary. It will also help dairy products—to a limited degree, certainly, but, at any rate, to some degree—if the restriction is taken off, and the help to the segments of agriculture involved would be of more benefit than would taking care of tramp steamers.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, regarding the 50–50 shipping requirement, which has been debated at some length on the floor, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point an able letter on the subject from Mr. M. E. Hearn, export coordinator of the Florida Citrus Mutual, which represents nearly all the Florida citrus growers. The letter was addressed to me under date of July 12, 1955.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FLORIDA CITRUS MUTUAL,
Lakeland, Fla., July 12, 1955.

S. 2253.

Senator SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: We understand there is a strong possibility of opposition developing on the floor of the Senate over the 50–50 proviso elimination in this bill, recently approved by the Agriculture Committee.

Insofar as fruits are concerned, we questioned the wisdom of this measure which stipulated that half the cargoes move by American-flag vessels where Mutual Security Act funds were involved, as far back as February 25, 1954, with the Foreign Operations Administration charged with handling this program. At that time, we pointed out to Mr. Arthur G. Syran, Director of the Office of Transportation in FOA what difficulties were involved in adhering to this condition.

From the practical standpoint of the fruit exporter whose merchandise must move in refrigerated space to assure sound outturns at destination, it had been found that no American shipping concern was interested in diverting scheduled vessels to Florida ports for the European run. When the Spanish citrus freeze hit in early February 1954, we contacted every American shipbroker to find suitable space for the anticipated heavy orange movement out of Jacksonville or Fort Pierce to Rotterdam; the only replies received were from agents of Scandinavian and British shipping concerns. The same thing occurred in the fall of 1954. And, with the exception of an infinitesimal volume going through New York Harbor on regular scheduled European Continent runs by American vessels, every single box of the total volume of 1,150,000 boxes of oranges and grapefruit exported by this State to Europe went by Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, or British boats during the 1954–55 season. There simply are no unscheduled refrigerated boats of United States registry to be found.

The second question raised with the FOA was the matter of freight terms and conditions of payment. In 1954 we were approached by representatives of United States merchant shipping lines operating out of Florida, with the request that we use our influence to get processors to move their canned citrus by American ships. However, United States shipping lines were not prepared either to accept "freight payable at destination by consignee" or "freight payable in currency of country of destination" terms offered by competing foreign lines. To countries overseas, anxious to harbor their dollar reserves, paying for the freight in advance in United States currency was totally unacceptable if that was the requirement of American shipping lines, consequently the overwhelming proportion of the canned citrus exported went on foreign-flag boats. Whether the strict requirements of dollar payment in advance for freight are still in force on United States shipping, we do not know, but the fact still remains that a potentially large volume of business was lost to foreign fleets in past years. And, by giving consistently satisfactory delivery, many European shipping lines are now enjoying steady repeat business from Florida processors exporting to Holland, Germany, Belgium, and other areas.

The third point we raised, and have repeatedly brought up in talks with other fruit trade organizations was that this 50–50 is without question, highly discriminatory. As you know, the fruit industry of this country has opposed discrimination in every way, shape, size, and form, not only because we are one of the major victims but also because it hampers the normal flow of international trade and the natural interplay of open competition. We were particularly fearful of the reactions of foreign countries, particularly those maritime nations, traditionally good customers for American fruit, whose international trading deficits are recouped by invisible exports such as shipping and freight receipts. Last December, Mr. J. Henry Burke warned Florida Citrus Mutual's export committee that unless this 50–50 proviso were eliminated from Public Law 480, we could not expect any business in fruits from countries like Denmark and Norway; how accruate his prediction was is shown by the fact that these two markets are closed to us except on highly involved and complicated barter deals.

This 50–50 proviso was the major stumbling block that marred the United Kingdom-United States apple deal in October 1954, and we feel sure Truman Nold will be glad to furnish you with full details on the disastrous results of this delay in the negotiations.

The main point in Public Law 480 is that it is a trading bill, not a relief or gift scheme such as section 402 of Public Law 665. In other words, this country is trying to sell some of its agricultural commodities, not give them away. And, as seller, the United States must follow the wishes of its potential customers as to the means of transportation to be used. If it refuses, then there will be no sale in a number of instances.

Assuming freight rates on different methods of transportation to be equal, we believe a buyer has the option of selecting how his purchase will move from a plant to his warehouse. Atlantic Ocean steamship rates are, we believe, the same whether it be American, British, Dutch, or any other line, as these are determined by steamship conference agreements. So, logically, the foreign buyer should be able to choose what line his purcases under Public Law 480 should travel.

One way to settle any possible controversy over the 50–50 elimination would be to make the sales of eligible agricultural commodities on an f. o. b. United States port basis (and the buyer to select his transportation as he wishes), but to stipulate that any strategic materials acquired with the counterpart funds be moved in United States-flag ships. We suggest this as a compromise in the event of a deadlock during the debate of S. 2253 on the floor of the Senate.

At all events, we should like you to know that we warmly support your position on this piece of legislation, and trust that its passage will result in an increased movement of all agricultural commodities to overseas countries.

Most sincerely yours,

M. E. HEARN,
Export Coordinator.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, let me say that the distinguished Senator from New Mexico has performed a very fine service in pointing this matter out. It is going to be gone into in January. We must face the realities of the situation. The House of Representatives defeated the cargo provision by a vote of 2 to 1. If we adopted the provision, the bill would have to go through the House. The executive branch of the Government has taken a position on the bill. I think it would be much better if the matter were taken up in January.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, while I withheld my name from the proposed amendment, I was a coauthor of S. 2253. I had fully intended to offer on the Senate floor an amendment to reemphasize and reinstitute section 4 and to knock out the shipping subsidy.

I have listened to the colloquy and the debates. I do not want to retard any good which could flow from S. 2253 in its present form, although, as I said earlier, I anticipate that most of the benefits which will flow from the bill will go to the heavily subsidized maritime industry rather than the agricultural industry, to which we give the highest lip service, but for which we do so very little.

However, my colleagues seem to feel that if we were successful in the effort in the Senate, the bill would bog down in the House; and to make an effort and fail would not accomplish our purpose. So we have what I conceive to be the assurances received from the members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and other Senators that this matter

will be considered in January, and that there will be debate, and we shall certainly be happy to have public hearings. As I said earlier, however, I cannot follow the logic of statements made that something which has been added repeatedly on the Senate floor should not be repealed on the Senate floor without hearings, to which I cannot subscribe.

At all events, I think perhaps the question ought to be given careful and lengthy debate, and in the debate and in the hearings I think it would be well to put in the RECORD comparative columns. There should be put in one column the subsidies received by the maritime industry in America in the last 10 years. After adding up that column and adding up the totem pole figures, there should be put next to it the column of figures of subsidy payments which agriculture has received in the like period.

For some reason, on the floor of the Senate and in the country as a whole, there has gotten across the idea that agriculture has been subsidized heavily by the taxpayers, whereas the record will show that agriculture has not been as heavily subsidized as has the maritime industry, or, if one prefers to consider it, the publishing industry.

The subsidy to one magazine in the United States alone has amounted to more than a large part of the entire cost of the price-support program. So, Mr. President, if it is necessary to hold public hearings in order to bring out a special bill to correct the injustice which we are about to perpetrate and continue in the pending bill, I shall welcome the opportunity to explore the whole matter of Government subsidies, not only in terms of what it cost to maintain decent, adequate, and honest price supports, but also in terms of what we pay to the slick-paper magazines, in the case of postal subsidies; and what we give to the maritime industry in terms of the subsidy, first for the building of ships and then for the operation of the ships; and also the subsidies we give the aviation industry and the other industries which seem to be able to maintain better public relations with the taxpayer than the farmers have been able to maintain.

As I have said, contrary to my desire or expectation, I shall desist from offering this amendment at this time, but I myself certainly will bring it up on the floor of the Senate early next year, unless we can get a committee to report proposed legislation on the subject, and unless we can actually have the hearings for which a desire has been expressed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARKLEY in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute, submitted by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], on behalf of himself and other Senators.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I should like to take this opportunity to commend the distinguished and able senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] for his outstanding leadership in supporting our agricultural program. He has been a very able leader in this field, which is a most important one from the standpoint of the farmers. I do not know of any segment of our population which receives so little for its efforts and work as do our farmers. The United States is a great country; it is a great country of producers—industrial producers and agricultural producers. On 6 percent of the farm acreage of the world, we are producing more than 50 percent of the food of the world; and it is highly important that we take every possible step to obtain markets for this food. It is also highly important that we take every possible step to obtain markets for our cotton, tobacco, and other agricultural crops.

I feel that this program is one of great importance. Again, I wish to commend the distinguished senior Senator from Mississippi for the fine service he has rendered; and I also desire to commend the other members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for their support of this important program.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] had intended to be present today, but, unfortunately, he is unable to do so. He wished to make a statement in connection with this bill. I ask unanimous consent that a statement he has prepared be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BUTLER

Title I of Public Law 480 is a program to sell farm products. We are all familiar with the plight of the American farmer and have seen our agricultural surpluses mount while our foreign markets have diminished. If we are to have a prosperous agriculture, it is necessary to sell at least $4 billion worth of farm products every year to foreign countries.

In 1954 we were able to sell only $3 billion worth. Public Law 480 is designed to assist in the expansion of these foreign markets by selling farm products for foreign currency and by using a part of the foreign currency for the building of a permanent demand for American farm products and the developing of an ability to pay for our farm products.

My information indicates that the United States has approximately $8 billion worth of surplus farm products. Section 2 of S. 2253 proposes to authorize the use of $1 billion worth of this stock to help achieve the objectives in Public Law 480. It makes sense to me that we should use one-eighth of our present surpluses to expand foreign markets and thereby help to prevent the accumulation of greater surpluses.

Since November of 1954 agreements have been signed under Public Law 480 which total $468.8 million. This figure includes the total Commodity Credit Corporation cost in these transactions, and in reality only $328.5 million worth of farm products have been sold.

Public Law 480 authorized $700 million for this program. In less than a year of operation $468.8 million has been obligated.

It appears likely, therefore, that the original authorization will soon be completely used and that this program, which was supposed to run 3 years, will be terminated in something less than a year and a half. To me, it is unthinkable that we should let this vital farm program, which has proved its merit, be cut short.

It is encouraging to see our wheat, cotton, cottonseed oil, and tobacco moving into foreign commerce and fighting to regain foreign markets for American farmers.

S. 2253 will allow even greater quantities to be sold to our foreign customers. These products are not being given away; they are being sold. They are being taken out of storage and being put to work for American agriculture.

I urge the Senate to pass S. 2253 and thereby permit this successful farm program to continue for at least 3 years, as we had originally planned when Public Law 480 was enacted.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me in relation to Senate bill 2253 be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, Mr. MAGNUSON's statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON ON S. 2253, AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The basic issue before the Congress in S. 2253 is basically a very simple one.

The Federal Government currently has an investment of almost $8 billion in farm commodities. American farmers are capable of producing substantially in excess of domestic requirements. Substantial foreign markets are necessary if we are to avert catastrophic price situations.

Public Law 480 provides a mechanism for making effective use of these commodities. It avoids the adverse consequences of the alternative procedure sometimes advanced, that is, giving our farm products away, or dumping them on world markets at drastically reduced prices.

It has a second important advantage in that the foreign currencies acquired through the sales of surplus products are used to develop on a permanent basis the effective demand of consumers in other countries for American farm products.

We are not, of course, in S. 2253, advancing into a new field of public policy. S. 2253 merely implements, by an increase in the authorization for Public Law 480, the continuation of a program which has been successful in promoting and developing markets for farm products to the mutual benefit of the United States and foreign countries.

The original authorization for this program was $700 million. In less than a year's time over $450 million has been obligated. It is obvious, therefore, that if these sales for foreign currency are going to be continued for the full 3 years as initially planned, the authorization must be increased. I do not feel that a program such as this should be paralyzed for being successful. It should not be terminated because substantial sales have been made in less time than many thought would be possible. If we are to give the program a real opportunity to produce its full benefits, the program should be allowed to operate for 3 years. We should continue to try to create new markets for our farm products and to expand old markets.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute, submitted by the Senator from Mississippi, on behalf of himself and other Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2253) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 103 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and

Assistance Act of 1954 is amended by striking out "$700,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,500,000,000. This limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country, but shall be considered as an objective as well as a limitation, to be reached as rapidly as possible so long as the purposes of this act can be achieved within the safeguards established."

SEC. 2. Section 106 of such act is amended by adding the following: "The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated, and to determine the commodities and quantities thereof which may be included in the negotiations with each country after advising with other agencies of Government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this act."

ASSISTANCE TO FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO EXERCISE THEIR VOTING FRANCHISE

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 585, House bill 4048.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4048) making recommendations to the States for the enactment of legislation to permit and assist Federal personnel, including members of the Armed Forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, this bill was passed by the House of Representatives, where it was introduced; and subsequently it came to the Senate, where it was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration. From that committee, I reported the bill, with the recommendation that it pass.

It makes certain changes in existing legislation with respect to the exercise of the voting franchise by members of the Armed Forces abroad, or absent from their place of residence.

I doubt very much whether it is necessary to go into detail. The bill would repeal the act of September 16, 1942, as amended, and substitute other provisions which seem to be more appropriate under existing conditions.

I believe an amendment is to be offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS].

Mr. HENNINGS obtained the floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, before the amendment is offered or explained, I think there should be a quorum call. I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum, with the understanding that the Senator from Missouri shall not lose his right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 12, after line 17, it is proposed to strike out:

SEC. 307. The act entitled "An act to provide for a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence," approved September 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 753), as amended, is repealed.

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

SEC. 307. The provisions of titles II, III, and IV of the act entitled "An act to provide for a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence," approved September 16, 1942 (56 Sat. 753), as amended, are repealed.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I am ready to accept the amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, may we have a brief explanation as to what the amendment provides?

Mr. GREEN. The bill itself rewrites the whole existing law. The amendment, in effect, says, "No; we will repeal the existing law, except as otherwise provided in the amendment."

The amendment retains the first title of the law. If Senators wish, I shall read it. However, it is a minor part of the whole law, and therefore I think it better to accept the amendment, in order to have the other provisions adopted.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GREEN. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. In other words, the House bill, which is the bill before the Senate, repeals the existing law. Is that correct?

Mr. GREEN. That is correct.

Mr. CURTIS. The proposed amendment would repeal the existing law except for title I. Is that correct?

Mr. GREEN. That is correct.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the clerk may read Title I of the act of September 16, 1942. It is found in the committee report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the portion of the report indicated by the Senator from Nebraska will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

TITLE I

SPECIAL METHOD OF VOTING IN TIME OF WAR

SECTION 1. In time of war, notwithstanding any provision of State law relating to the registration of qualified voters, every individual absent from the place of his residence and serving in the land or naval forces of the United States, including the members of the Army Nurse Corps, the Navy Nurse Corps, the Women's Navy Reserve, and the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, who is or was eligible to register for and is qualified to vote at any election under the law of the State of his residence, shall be entitled, as provided in this act, to vote for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, United States Senators, and Representatives in Congress.

SEC. 2. No person in military service in time of war shall be required, as a condition of voting in any election for President, Vice President, electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, to pay any poll tax or other tax or make any other payment to any State or political subdivision thereof.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to restrict the right of any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or of any other person to vote in accordance with the law of the State of his residence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield for a question and an observation?

Mr. GREEN. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. HENNINGS. I assume that the distinguished chairman of the committee has observed that when the committee was considering H. R. 4048, through an oversight we failed to notice that the House version repealed all the titles of the existing Soldiers' Voting Act of 1942.

The chairman will agree that the committee wished to retain the provisions of Title I of the 1942 act as a part of the law. Title I of the law contains provisions which protect the general right of voting in time of war.

I believe, Mr. President, it is important that those general provisions be retained. The amendment I have offered is designed to correct the oversight to which I have referred. Instead of repealing all of the existing law on the subject, it repeals all except Title I of the Act of 1942.

I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding to me. I hope the bill will be speedily passed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield to me for a question?

Mr. GREEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In other words, the amendment, which is a perfectly proper amendment, suggests methods by which States may make it possible for sodiers and other members of the armed forces to exercise their right to vote. It does not place any obligations upon a State. I merely makes recommendations with respect to how the purpose of the law can be attained in the most proper and helpful fashion. Is that correct?

Mr. HENNINGS. The distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts has accurately stated the proposition. For the reasons he has stated it is very important that the Senate acts speedily and promptly on the measure, so that the States, within their own judgment and determination, may follow the Federal pattern with relation to soldier voting.

I may say, too, that the Senator from Rhode Island had drawn an amendment, as had the Senator from Indiana, which contained the same provisions and subject matter contained in the amendment offered here today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4048) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS] for his assistance in expediting the passage of this important piece of legislation which will provide adequate arrangements for permitting absentee voting by members of our Armed Forces and overseas Government personnel.

I ask unanimous consent that a brief statement I have prepared on this measure be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN ON THE PASSAGE OF H. R. 4048, THE FEDERAL VOTING ASSISTANCE ACT

The provision of adequate and expeditious arrangements permitting the members of our Armed Forces to participate in Federal elections by means of absentee ballots is of the utmost importance if we are to maintain the broadest possible participation in our national elections.

I, for one, do not feel that the privilege of political participation in our Federal elections should be limited by the fact that one chooses to serve in the Armed Forces, or in a civilian overseas position with an agency of the Federal Government. I am heartily in favor of the broad principles expressed in the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955 (H. R. 4048).

On February 2, 1955, President Eisenhower wrote the Governors of the 48 States expressing his interest in making every possible arrangement necessary for guaranteeing the full participation of members of our Armed Forces in Federal elections. The President said, in part: "In the case of individuals serving their country in the Armed Forces, the assurance of this opportunity to exercise the free right of suffrage should be a special obligation of the State and Federal Government." I believe that in New York State we will be able to adapt the machinery already in existence in the Department of State, Division for Servicemen's Voting, to the terms and procedures set forth in this mill. I hope that all States will be able to do the same in time for the national elections in 1956.

The amendment which has been adopted by the Senate is of special importance to those of us who wish to assure the right of all persons eligible under this act the right to vote.

I do not believe any member of our Armed Forces should be required to pay a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting by absentee ballot in his home State. The present Soldier Voting Act of 1942 contains a provision which exempts members of the Armed Forces from the payment of poll tax in time of war or national emergency. In addition, the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, which was recently extended by the Senate on June 16, 1955, contains an exemption from the payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite for voting by persons enlisting or drafted under that act (50A U. S. C. 459).

It is my understanding that most of the States which still maintain the unfortunate poll tax requirement as a prerequisite for voting have, in recent years, adopted exemptions from such payments for persons serving in the Armed Forces. There is at least one State which has no such exemption at all, and a number of the others have laws and constitutional provisions restricting, in one degree or another, the poll tax exemption for members of the Armed Forces.

I, of course, hope that the day will soon come when all States will have abolished poll tax payment as a prerequisite for voting. However, until such a time arrives, I feel that it is important that we retain those provisions in existing Federal law which exempt members serving in the Armed Forces. This has been done in the many extensions of the Selective Service and Universal Military Training Acts. It is important that the pertinent provision in the present Soldier Voting Act of 1942 also be preserved.

I am therefore gratified with the action of the Senate today in adopting an amendment to the House bill to retain the present law on this subject. I hope that this important amendment will be insisted upon in conference and accepted by the House conferees.

PHILIPPINE TRADE AGREEMENT REVISION ACT OF 1955

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 869, House bill 6059.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6059) relating to revisions of the executive agreement concerning trade and related matters entered into by the President of the United States and the President of the Philippines on July 4, 1946.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I wish to make a very brief statement with respect to the bill. It provides for a revision of the trade agreement between the United States and the Philippines.

Probably the most significant change which would occur in United States-Philippine trade relations under H. R. 6059 is that the Philippine tariff preferences on United States articles would disappear more rapidly, and the United States preferences on Philippine articles would disappear less rapidly than under the 1946 agreement.

The Republic of the Philippines at the present time imposes a tax of 17 percent on all sales of foreign exchange. Under the agreement authorized by H. R. 6059 this exchange tax would be eliminated and a special temporary import tax would be substituted therefor which would not exceed 17 percent and which would be gradually eliminated by January 1, 1966.

The bill would revise the quota provisions of the agreement to eliminate quotas that have proved unnecessary; to provide for the slower disappearance of duty-free tariff quotas on scrap and filler tobacco, cigars, coconut oil, and buttons of pearl or shell; and to provide for the deletion of provisions specifying how United States quotas on Philippine products are to be allocated among producers in the Philippines.

The present agreement has no provision currently effective relating to the reciprocal entry of traders and investors. Under the revised agreement, as contemplated in H. R. 6059, the Philippines would be obliged to take the necessary legislative and executive actions to enter into an agreement with the United States for the reciprocal entry of traders and investors as authorized by Public Law 419 of the 83d Congress.

Under H. R. 6059 the 1946 agreement would be amended to provide a clear statement of rights of citizens of the United States to engage in business activities in the Philippines on the same basis as Philippine nationals. These rights would be in addition to those guaranteed in the parity article of the 1946 agreement relating to the exploitation of natural resources and the operation of public utilities. This revision would also provide for the extension of like treatment to Philippine citizens to engage in business activities in the United States.

Mr. President, there was no opposition to the bill in the Finance Committee. No one appeared in opposition to it. It was reported by unanimous vote of the committee.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to make a very brief statement with reference to the measure.

As the Senator from Virgina has stated, it was reported by unanimous vote of the Committee on Finance. I wish merely to state that as a Senator representing, in part, a tobacco-growing State, I am interested in trade relations between the Philippines and the United States.

The Sugar Act will expire at the end of 1956, and, presumably, Congress will be called upon to enact legislation dealing with the importation of sugar under quotas, and either to reenact the present law or to change it so that a new act will take effect in 1957.

It is my hope, and I am sure the hope will be shared by our friends in the Philippines, who are just as much interested in the matter as we are, that when the time comes to reconsider our relationships with the Philippines in other fields in regard to trade we shall receive the same consideration from them that they are receiving from us by this measure.

I am very glad to support the bill in the Senate, as I did in the committee.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the bill before the Senate, H. R. 6059, relates not merely to a trade agreement between two countries. It is a measure with a message. The message is addressed to the two countries involved, the United States and the Philippines. It is also addressed to Asia and the world.

The United States declared the independence of the Philippines in July 1946, and in making that declaration we gave them a trade agreement to help strengthen their economic sinews. With those two complementary actions we could have rested our case.

Nine years later we modify the trade agreement to update it and adapt it to the changed conditions brought about

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2253

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 21, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 103 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 is amended by striking out "$700,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,500,000,000. This limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country, but shall be considered as an objective as well as a limitation, to be reached as rapidly as possible so long as the purposes of this Act can be achieved within the safeguards established."

SEC. 2. Section 106 of such Act is amended by adding the following: "The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated, and to determine the commodities and quantities thereof which may be included in the negotiations with each country after advising with other agencies of Government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this Act."

Passed the Senate July 20, 1955.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2253

AN ACT

To reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

JULY 21, 1955
Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 27, 1955
For actions of July 26, 1955
84th-1st, No. 126

CONTENTS

Acreage allotments.....4
Appropriations 14,17,19,45
Auditing.....10
Bonding employees.....21
CCC.....1,42
Claims.....19
Commodity exchanges...2,46
Congressional authority 26
Conservation.....34,36
Contracts.....31
Dairy industry.....6,42
Disaster relief.....1
Education.....15
Electrification....9,25,43
Farm program.....6
Federal aid.....15
Flood control.....36
Food.....29,38
Foreign aid.....14
Forestry.....47,48
Hearings.....33
Housing.....17
Immigration.....32
Information.....41
Irrigation.....23
Labor, farm.....3
Lands, transfer.....12
public.....20
Loans, farm.....17
housing.....17
Low-income farmers...17,24
Meat grading.....39
Minerals.....20,23
Minimum wage.....31
Onions.....46
Personnel.....13,28
Postal service.....27
Prices, farm.....37
REA.....10
Reclamation....16,22,30,43
Rentals.....11
Research.....17,29
Reserve forces.....18
Rice.....4
Roads.....7,40,47
Security.....8
Surplus commodities.....1
Territories and possessions.....35
Water compacts.....16,22
Water pollution.....5
Wheat.....44

For Highlights, see page 7.

HOUSE

1. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 2253, to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of Title I of Public Law 480 and to increase the authorization of sales from $700 million to $1.5 billion (H. Rept. 1426) (p. 10016).

The conferees on H. R. 2851, to make agricultural commodities owned by the CCC available to persons in need in areas of acute distress, agreed to file a conference report (the House conferees agreed to accept the Senate amendments) (p. D787). Senate conferees had been appointed earlier in the day (p. 9873).

2. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1051, to amend Section 8a (4) of the Commodity Exchange Act by authorizing increases in the fees for registration and certification (H. Rept. 1425) (p. 10016).

3. FARM LABOR. The conferees on H. R. 3822, to extend the Mexican farm-labor program, agreed to file a conference report (the Senate conferees receded from the Senate amendment) (p. D787). Senate conferees had been appointed earlier in the day (p. 9873).

4. RICE. The Thompson, Tex., subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 7367, "to provide that the 1956 national acreage allotment on rice shall be established which is less than 85% of the final allotment established for the immediately preceding year" (p. D784).

5. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. 890, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act (H. Rept. 1446) (p. 10016).

6. DAIRY PRODUCTS; FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Johnson criticized the Administration for its alleged failure to aid the dairy farmer in a period of continued price spreads (pp. 9997-10004).

7. ROADS. Commenced debate on H. R. 7474, the Federal-aid highway construction bill. Rep. Dondero offered a substitute amendment in the form of H. R. 7494, and subsequently Rep. Thompson, La., offered the provisions of H. R. 7542 as an amendment to the amendment of Rep. Dondero. The amendment of Rep. Thompson, La., was rejected and the amendment of Rep. Dondero was pending when the Committee of the Whole rose.(pp. 9945-90.)

8. GOVERNMENT SECURITY. Received the conference report on H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security (H. Rept. 1407).(pp. 9941-2).

9. ELECTRIFICATION. Received a letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, relative to the following publications: Typical Electric Bills, 1955, and Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, Publicly Owned, 1953; referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 10015).

10. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Received a report from the Comptroller General on the audit of REA for the fiscal years 1953 and 1954; referred to the Government Operations Committee (p. 10016).

11. RENTALS. Received a supplemental report from the Budget Bureau on activities under Budget Bureau Circular A-45, regulating rental rates for Federal employ quarters, for the year prior to November 1, 1954; referred to the Appropriation Committee (p. 10016).

12. LAND TRANSFER. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6634, to provide for the conveyance of 1.8 acres of land within the Grapevine Dam and Reservoir project to the city of Grapevine, Tex. (H. Rept. 1421) (p. 10016).

13. PERSONNEL. The House Administration Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3084, amending certain provisions of the laws relating to the prevention of political activities, to make them inapplicable to State officers and employees (H. Rept. 1424) (p. 10016).

14. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Gary resolved to maintain the $628 million decrease in funds of the Mutual Security Appropriation Act for 1956 when the conferees meet (pp. 9933-4).

15. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7245, providing assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities (H. Rept. 1441) (p. 10016).

84TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 1426

TRADE DEVELOPMENT

JULY 26, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2253]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2253) to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to expand and stimulate the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies by amending title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to—

(1) Increase from $700 million to $1,500 million the limitation on sales for foreign currencies under the act;

(2) Provide specifically that the $1,500 million limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country but shall be considered an objective to be reached as rapidly as is possible consistent with the purposes and safeguards of the act;

(3) Clarify the administration of the act by providing that the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated and the commodities and quantities thereof involved—within broad policies laid down by the President and after advising with other agencies of the Government.

Public Law 480 was enacted by the 83d Congress and signed by the President on July 10, 1954. Title I of the act provides the authority for sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies and established a termination date on the program of approximately 3 years after enactment (June 30, 1957). Title I provides that no operation shall be carried out thereunder which will call for appropria-

tions to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in excess of $700 million.

Although the act went into effect on July 10, 1954, the actual operation of the surplus disposal program authorized in title I did not begin until after issuance on September 9, 1954, of Executive Order 10560 assigning responsibilities for administration. In his second progress report on Public Law 480, submitted to the Congress on July 12, 1955, the President reported that as of June 30, 1955, a total of 21 agreements had been signed with 17 foreign governments for a total value, at CCC cost, of approximately $468.8 million. Thus in 10 months of actual program operation under the act, approximately two-thirds of the amount authorized by Congress under title I has been committed.

In addition to increasing the limit of operations under title I to $1.5 billion, the bill makes it clear that those responsible for administering the program are to consider this an objective, as well as a statutory limitation, and are to endeavor to stimulate and develop trade authorized by title I so as to achieve this objective as rapidly as possible within the purposes and safeguards of the act.

Section 2 of the bill is intended to correct a division of authority and responsibility for administering title I of the act which appears to have been a deterrent to the carrying out of the program as rapidly as it might have been. This provision will make it clear that it is the intention of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture should be the official of the executive branch of the Government with the primary responsibility for carrying out the operation of title I.

HISTORY OF THE BILL

The bill as reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry contained three provisions not found in the bill as passed by the Senate: First, a provision which would have made the Secretary of Agriculture responsible also for determining the uses for currencies obtained under title I; second, a provision striking out references to carrying out the foreign policy of the United States in a declaration of policy of the act; third, any action making cargo-preference laws inapplicable to sales under title I. The bill was amended on the floor of the Senate by an amendment in the nature of a substitute which reworded the bill to retain the provisions outlined in the general statement of this report but eliminated the three provisions referred to in this paragraph.

This legislation is urgently needed to permit effective operation of this program during the period when Congress will be in recess. Time has not permitted the obtaining of a formal report from the executive agencies on this bill but it is the understanding of the committee that none of the departments or agencies concerned object to the bill as passed by the Senate and reported herewith.

A discussion of the bill as passed by the Senate will be found in the Congressional Record for July 20, 1955, pages 9489 to 9497.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS

AN ACT To increase the consumption of United States agricultural commodities in foreign countries, to improve the foreign relations of the United States, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954".

* * * * * * *

TITLE I—SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY

* * * * * * *

SEC. 103.* * *

(b) Transactions shall not be carried out under this title which will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation, pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, in amounts in excess of [$700,000,000.] *$1,500,000. This limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country, but shall be considered as an objective as well as a limitation, to be reached as rapidly as possible so long as the purposes of this Act can be achieved within the safeguards established.*

* * * * * * *

SEC. 106. As used in this Act, "surplus agricultural commodity" shall mean any agricultural commodity or product thereof, class, kind, type, or other specification thereof, produced in the United States, either privately or publicly owned, which is or may be reasonably expected to be in excess of domestic requirements, adequate carryover, and anticipated exports for dollars, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. *The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated, and to determine the commodities and quantities thereof which may be included in the negotiations with each country after advising with other agencies of Government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this Act.*

○

Union Calendar No. 458

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2253

[Report No. 1426]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 21, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 26, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

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the purposes of this Act can be achieved within the safeguards established."

SEC. 2. Section 106 of such Act is amended by adding the following: "The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated, and to determine the commodities and quantities thereof which may be included in the negotiations with each country after advising with other agencies of Government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this Act."

Passed the Senate July 20, 1955.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

Union Calendar No. 458

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2253

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38. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen. Butler inserted a newspaper article favoring Federal collaboration with State and local governments (p. A5627).

39. COOPERATIVES; TAXATION. Rep. Cooper inserted a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury suggesting that the legislation on income taxation of cooperatives be tightened (pp. A5632-3).

40. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Bender inserted an address by J. B. Black favoring a Government-private "partnership" in the power development of the West (pp. A5636-8).

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 29

41. CLAIMS; APPROPRIATIONS. S. 2678, by Sen. Smith, N. J., "relating to the payment of certain claims against the Government where the appropriations therefor have lapsed"; to Government Operations Committee (p. 10341). Remarks of author (pp. 10341-2).

42. MARKETING. S. 2634, by Sen. Ellender, "to facilitate the marketing of agricultural commodities"; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 10341).

43. ACCOUNTING. S. 2677, by Sen. Smith, N. J., "to relieve certain officers of financial liability except in cases of gross negligence or fraud"; to Government Operations Committee (p. 10341). Remarks of author (pp. 10341-2).

44. ROADS. H. R. 7729, by Rep. Dempsey, to authorize road appropriations; to Public Works Committee (p. 10466).

45. LAND TRANSFER. H. R. 7723, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Phelps County, Mo., to the Chamber of Commerce of Rolla, Mo.; to Agriculture Committee (p. 10466).

46. CONSERVATION. H. J. Res. 415-425, to provide for observance of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the conservation movement for natural resources; to Judiciary Committee (p. 10467).

47. PERSONNEL. H. J. Res. 426, by Rep. Moss, to authorize the President to proclaim as Civil Service Week the week beginning Jan. 17, 1956, in commemoration of the 73rd anniversary of the American civil-service system; to Judiciary Committee (p. 10467).

HOUSE - July 30

48. SOIL CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment S. 1167, to permit ACP payments to persons who carry out conservation practices on federally owned noncropland which directly conserve or benefit nearby or adjoining private lands of such persons (p. 10589). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed without amendment H. R. 7236, to permit approval of water conservation practices under ACP in any State instead of "in arid or semiarid sections" (p. 10592).

49. MARKETING. Passed with amendments H. R. 5337, to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act so as to strengthen the provisions relating to misbranding or misrepresentation of grade and origin of fresh fruits and vegetables, increase the maximum annual license fee from the present $15 per year to $25, permit the Secretary of Agriculture to deny issuance of a license to any person convicted of a felony in any State or Federal court, authorize the Secretary to

deny a license to any applicant who has been involved in bankruptcy proceedings within 3 years unless the applicant furnishes a bond or other assurance, empower the Secretary to suspend the license of a person who employs in any responsible position an individual whose license is under suspension, and provide authority for the inspection of any perishable commodity covered by the Act (pp. 10590-1).

Passed as reported S. 1757, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 so as to remove any question which may have resulted from a change in appropriation language as to the applicability of penalties for forgery of inspection certificates covering agricultural commodities, and to expand and tighten provisions for such penalties (p. 10607).

The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4054, to provide for loans for development of central market facilities to handle perishable agricultural commodities (H. Rept. 1602)(p. 10677).

50. FARM LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1758, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act relating to the insurance of farm real estate mortgages so the mortgages can be made directly to the Government instead of to the banks (pp. 10593-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported S. 1621, to authorize adjustment by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain obligations of settlers on projects developed under or subject to the Wheeler-Case Act of 1939 (p. 10655).

51. RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. 1759, to consolidate authorization legislation regarding Federal aid to State agricultural experiment stations (pp. 10594-6).

52. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Passed without amendment S. 1051, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to authorize increases in fees and charges for registrations and renewals and for copies of registration certificates (p. 10601). This bill will now be sent to the President.

53. TRADE DEVELOPMENT. Passed without amendment S. 2253, to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of Public Law 480, 83d Congress; to increase the funds available under that title from $700 million to $1.5 billion; and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the nati with whom agreements will be negotiated, and the quantities and commodities involved (pp. 10601-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.

54. EXTENSION WORK. Passed as reported S. 2098, to authorize special appropriations for extension work among low-income farmers (pp. 10612-13).

55. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Passed with amendment S. 2391, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act. Several amendments, to prohibit without-compensation employees, were rejected. House and Senate conferees were appointed. (pp. 10620-30, 10774-5).

56. SUGAR. Passed, 194 to 44, with amendments H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948 (pp. 10630-51). Agreed, 123-37, to an amendment by Rep. Dixon to strike out Sec. 20 of the committee version, which provides that sugar shall be supported at 90% of parity through loans, purchases, or other operations (pp. 10645-51). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Laird to strike out provisions directed at Peru and the Philippines (pp. 10644-5).

57. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL , 1956. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7278, and acted upon amendments in disagreement (pp. 10554-9, 10733-5). This bill will now be sent to the President. A statement on the USDA items is attached to this Digest.

specifically and solely for the purpose of slum clearance and community redevelopment."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEY CERTAIN WAR HOUSING PROJECTS TO NORFOLK, VA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7073) to authorize the conveyance of certain war-housing projects to the city of Norfolk, Va.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire of the author the purpose for which the housing project is contemplated to be used.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the area will eventually be used by the city of Norfolk for industrial development, small business, small industry, as soon as the housing is removed from the site.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. VANIK. I object, Mr. Speaker.

BENEFITS FOR CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5055) to provide that service of cadets and midshipmen at the service Academies during specified periods shall be considered active military or naval wartime service for the purposes of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the gentleman would explain the necessity for this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

AMEND VITALIZATION AND RETIREMENT EQUALIZATION ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5516) to amend section 306 of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to provide that service as an Army field clerk or as a field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, shall be counted for purposes of retirement under title III of that act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 306 of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"SEC. 3. Section 306 of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"'(g) Service as an Army field clerk or as a field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, shall be deemed to have been active Federal service in the Army of the United States in the grade of warrant officer as provided in the act of April 27, 1926 (44 Stat. 328).'"

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That subsection 302 (a), Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1087), as amended (10 U. S. C. 1036a (a)), is further amended by inserting the words 'Army field clerk, field clerk, Quartermaster Corps,' after the words 'flight officer,' and by inserting the following additional proviso after the words 'December 31, 1946': '*And provided further*, That for the purposes of this section, all periods of classified field service as an Army headquarters clerk or as a clerk of the Army Quartermaster Corps under laws in effect prior to August 29, 1916, shall, in the case of warrant officers, be considered as satisfactory Federal service performed in the status of a warrant officer.'

"SEC. 2. No person shall, by virtue of section 1, be entitled to retired pay for any period prior to the effective date of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend title III of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to provide that service as an Army field clerk, or as a field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, shall be counted for purposes of retirement under title III of that act, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN RURAL CARRIERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6622) for the relief of certain rural carriers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That each rural carrier who served a heavily patronized route during the period between November 1, 1949, and February 16, 1955, and who, as a result of administrative application of section 5 of the act of May 3, 1950 (64 Stat. 101), has received during such period total compensation in excess of the amount authorized under section 17 (d) of the act of July 1, 1945, as amended (sec. 867 (d) of title 39, U. S. C.), is hereby relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the sum representing the difference between the amount of total compensation allowable under section 17 (d) of the act of July 1, 1945, as amended, and the amount of total compensation paid the carrier during such period.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VALIDATE PAYMENTS OF MILEAGE MADE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7121) to validate payments of mileage made to United States Army and Air Force personnel pursuant to permanent change of station order authorizing travel by commercial aircraft, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all payments of mileage made to United States Army and Air Force personnel in accordance with Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force instructions during the period January 1, 1950, through March 31, 1951, inclusive, for travel performed by commercial aircraft pursuant to permanent change of station orders authorizing travel by commercial aircraft, except those for which repayment has been effected, be validated notwithstanding the provisions of section 12 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 364), as amended by section 203 of the act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 859), in effect when the travel involved was performed.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller General of the United States, or his designee, shall relieve disbursing officers, including special disbursing agents, of the Army and the Air Force from accountability or responsibility for any payments validated by this act, and shall allow credits in the settlement of the accounts of such officers or agents for such payments which appear to be free from fraud or collusion.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT REGISTRATION FEES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1051) to amend section 8a (4) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 8a (4) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 12a (4)), is amended to read as follows:

"(4) to fix and establish from time to time reasonable fees and charges for registrations and renewals thereof and for copies of registration certificates; and".

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2253) to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 103 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 is amended by striking out "$700,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,500,000,000. This limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country, but shall be considered as an objective as well as

a limitation, to be reached as rapidly as possible so long as the purposes of this act can be achieved within the safeguards established."

SEC. 2. Section 106 of such act is amended by adding the following: "The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated, and to determine the commodities and quantities thereof which may be included in the negotiations with each country after advising with other agencies of Government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this act."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INVENTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS AWARDS BOARD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2383) to authorize the establishment of an Inventive Contributions Awards Board within the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Inventive Contributions Awards Act of 1955."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this act to foster invention for national defense through the establishment within the Department of Defense of an Inventive Contributions Awards Board which shall be authorized to recommend to the Secretary the making of such awards, to be known as national defense awards, as it shall consider just for meritorious inventions contributing to the national defense.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this act—

(a) The term "contribution" means any inventive contribution which is used in the national defense of the United States, and which is not subject to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

(b) The term "contributor" means any natural person who has made an inventive contribution.

(c) The term "the Department" shall mean the Department of Defense, and the term "Secretary" shall mean the Secretary of Defense.

(d) The term "defense agency" means the Department, or any other department, agency, or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government (except the Atomic Energy Commission), or any wholly owned Government corporation, designated by the President as a defense agency for the purposes of this act.

(e) The term "Board" means the Inventive Contributions Awards Board established pursuant to section 5 of this act.

(f) The term "award" means a national defense award authorized by section 4 of this act.

(g) The term "communication" shall mean either a disclosure in writing or a submission of a physical embodiment of the contribution.

(h) The term "national defense" shall include the program provided for in the Mutual Security Act of 1951, as amended, and the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AWARDS

SEC. 4. Any law to the contrary notwithstanding, whenever any contributor has directly or indirectly communicated his contribution to any defense agency, and any such agency in consequence of such communication has used or caused to be used such contribution, the Secretary, upon the recommendation of the Board, may make a national defense award to such contributor or his heirs in such amount, and subject to such terms and conditions, as the Board shall determine in conformity with the provisions of this act to be a proper award for the use thereof.

INVENTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS AWARDS BOARD

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary is authorized to establish within the Department an Inventive Contributions Awards Board which shall be composed of not more than 15 members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for such term or terms as he may specify, from individuals in civil life who are eminent in one or more of the following fields of activity: Invention, science, research, development, and patent law. A quorum of the Board shall meet at such times as the Secretary may specify to consider applications made pursuant to section 6 of this act for awards. Five members shall constitute a quorum of the Board.

(b) From funds available for such purposes, each member shall receive compensation at the rate of $50 for each day of his attendance at meetings of the Board, and shall be reimbursed for all travel expenses actually incurred by him in the performance of his duties as a member of the Board: *Provided*, That the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section 281, shall not apply to the members of this Board and that appointments may be made without regard to the requirements of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

(c) The Board shall perform the duties required of it by section 6 of this act. The Secretary shall provide the Board with such personnel and facilities as he may determine to be required by the Board for the performance of its functions.

(d) The Board, subject to approval by the Secretary, may promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this act, as may be required for the performance of its duties hereunder.

APPLICATION FOR AWARDS AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON

SEC. 6. Any contributor may file with the Secretary an application for an award under section 4 of this Act, or be recommended for an award by the head of any defense agency. Such application or recommendation may be filed upon information and belief, and shall contain a statement concerning—

(1) the nature of such contribution;

(2) the ownership thereof;

(3) the date and manner of its communication to any defense agency;

(4) the nature and extent of the compensation received by such contributor from the United States in connection with the contribution;

(5) the nature and extent of the award for which application or recommendation is made pursuant to this act; and

(6) such other information as the Board shall prescribe by its rules.

(b) Each application or recommendation so filed shall be transmitted to the Board which, subject to the provisions of this act, shall determine the questions presented by such application, and shall make and transmit to the Secretary a report thereon in which the Board shall set forth—

(1) its findings of fact;

(2) its conclusions and recommendations on the question whether the contributor is entitled to an award under this act; and

(3) the terms and conditions upon which any such award should be made.

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR AWARDS AND QUANTUM THEREOF

SEC. 7. (a) In any proceeding under this act, the contributor shall bear the burden of establishing the communication of the contribution in question, except that the submission of a contribution to the National Inventors Council and by that council to a defense agency shall constitute proof of communication.

(b) In any proceeding under this act if the Board finds that the contributor communicated the contribution and as a result thereof it was used, the Board may recommend an award, and payment thereof in a lump sum or in periodic installments.

(c) In determining the amount of any such award consideration shall be given to—

(1) the novelty, originality, and utility of the contribution;

(2) the extent to which such development was made at the expense of the contributor, and the extent to which such development was made at the expense of the United States;

(3) the extent to which the contributor has benefited, will benefit, or reasonably can be expected to benefit through the commercial exploitation of such contribution;

(4) the extent to which the contributor has been denied the benefits of commercial exploitation of such contribution in consequence of any secrecy restrictions imposed by the United States; and

(5) the extent to which the contributor has been compensated for said contribution by the United States.

(d) If, in any proceeding under this act, it shall appear to the Board that more than one contributor is entitled to compensation with respect to the same contribution, the Board shall ascertain and determine the interests of each such contributor and shall recommend the division of the award, in such proportions as it shall deem equitable, among all persons whom it shall find to be entitled to share therein.

(e) A contributor shall not be barred from eligibility for an award on the ground that he has given the Government a license under his invention either with or without receipt of cash consideration or by virtue of the fact that the Government claims an equitable license under his invention.

PAYMENT OF AWARDS

SEC. 8. (a) Any award made pursuant to this act may be paid in a single payment or by such periodic payments as the Board may recommend.

(b) Awards so made shall be paid from funds appropriated to the defense agency principally interested in the contribution for which such award is made, as determined by the Board, and may be paid from any funds appropriated to such agency which are available for the procurement of equipment or supplies incorporating such contribution or resulting from the practice of such contribution. If the head of the defense agency concerned certificates that funds are not available to such agency for the payment of any such award, the Secretary shall include in his budget estimate for the Department for the next fiscal year an appropriate item for the payment of such award.

(c) No award shall be paid under this act to any contributor or with respect to any contribution in any amount exceeding $75,000 until such award has been transmitted to and approved by the Congress. The approval of the Congress to any such award shall be deemed to have been granted upon the expiration of the first period of 6 months of continuous session of the Congress following the date on which such award is transmitted to it for approval, but only if prior to the expiration of such period there has not been passed a concurrent resolution disapproving such award or approving such award in a reduced amount or subject to different conditions. If within such period any such resolution is passed authorizing payment of such award in a reduced amount or subject to different conditions,

Public Law 387 - 84th Congress
Chapter 873 - 1st Session
S. 2253

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 721.

To reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That section 103 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 is amended by striking out "$700,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,500,000,000. This limitation shall not be apportioned by year or by country, but shall be considered as an objective as well as a limitation, to be reached as rapidly as possible so long as the purposes of this Act can be achieved within the safeguards established." Agricultural trade development. 68 Stat. 456. 7 USC 1703 (b).

SEC. 2. Section 106 of such Act is amended by adding the following: "The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated, and to determine the commodities and quantities thereof which may be included in the negotiations with each country after advising with other agencies of Government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this Act." 68 Stat. 457. 7 USC 1706.

Approved August 12, 1955.

GPO 55139

IMMEDIATE RELEASE August 12, 1955

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

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